The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

A Tariff Bill Reported by the Finance Committee.

How the Amnesty Bill was Postponed in the Senate.

Sharp Encounters in the House Debates Yesterday.

Mr. Cox Bemoans the Loss of Democratic Prestige.

Increase of Pay as an Agent in Civil Service Reform.

A Successor to Bank Examiner Callender Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee of the Senate, reported back today the bill repealing the duties on salt, recommending an amendment in the form of a substitute, which is a general tariff, revising the rates of duties upon imported articles. Mr. SHERMAN stated that it was the design of the Committee to present the result of its labors thus far to the country, that it might be informed of the direction the investigations had taken. He asked that the substitute presented might be printed and recommitted to the Committee. Mr. TRUMBULL objected to the bill being recommitted, it was now before the Senate, and he wanted it retained upon the table so that action could be taken upon it at some convenient season. Mr. SHERMAN denied that the Committee had any desire to delay action. There were a few more people who desired especially to be heard upon the salt question, and the Senate should not place it beyond the power of the Committee to hear them. The question was also raised whether it would not be an act of discourtesy to the Committee to refuse its request. After a brief struggle the vote was taken, and the bill was recommitted 32 to 18. This result indicates that the original House bill to repeal the tax on salt will not receive distinct action by the Senate and will not be passed. The tariff scheme of the Finance Committee will come up for action, but at an uncertain period. There is raised the old dispute about the extent of the constitutional power of the Senate to originate a revenue bill; even by such a subterfuge as this amendment; but at any rate it appears that Mr. SHERMAN will get before the country as the first to propose a general reduction of the tariff. In the amendment the tax on salt is fixed at one-half the present rates.

THE AMNESTY BILL POSTPONED.

The Amnesty bill was the unfinished business in the Senate for today, and Mr. SUMNER was intending to show why the Civil Rights bill should be passed before amnesty is granted, but Gen. LOGAN, who had lost an opportunity to make a speech last week, by the Senate not having had a session on Friday, secured the permission of Mr. SUMNER to make it today. It was upon a bill to admit duty free all contributions from abroad to the sufferers by the Chicago fire and to remit duties on building material imported to be used in the burnt district for one year from the 9th day of October last, and also to suspend the collection of internal taxes assessed or accrued prior to that time. While Mr. LOGAN was pleading earnestly for the passage of this bill, Mr. DAWES introduced a similar bill in the House, which was passed. The Amnesty bill was further suspended, to enable Mr. SCOTT to make a speech to refund the income tax collected during the last five months of 1870. The Amnesty bill was taken up at last, and will be the order for to-morrow.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Today's session in the House was chiefly memorable for its personal encounters and its offhand back and forth discussions. Mr. COX began it when Mr. GARFIELD reported the bill authorizing an expenditure of an appropriation already made for life-saving stations. Mr. COX insisted that he proposed the same thing at one time, and the House would not pass it; and that the Republicans were stealing the Democratic thunder, in like manner, on amnesty, civil service reform and the tariff. Mr. COX lamented this, and the House laughed at the plight he represented his party to be in. Mr. BANKS having introduced a bill fixing the Consular salary at Tien-Tsin, Hon. JAMES BROOKS improved the opportunity to tell the House something about his journey to China, and to base a free trade harangue thereon. This brought Mr. KELLEY to his feet, and he pointed some sharp questions at BROOKS and got some sharp facts in return. The members gathered in crowds around the two champions and the question of free trade or tariff seemed likely to be settled at once, when Gen. BANKS interrupted and claimed his time. It was a drawn battle—the first of a good many. An interesting discussion on the salaries of Consuls followed. Mr. SHELLABARGER made a strong speech, urging the Foreign Affairs Committee to bring in a general bill increasing salaries of all principal Consuls. Our service was a disgrace to us, and the poorest in the world because it is poorest paid. This called Mr. DAWES to his feet, who protested against extravagance in our foreign service, and said that its inefficiency was in great part due to Congressional recommendations. If the Executive would act upon none of these recommendations whatever, Mr. DAWES thought the service would be vastly more effective. Gen. BUTLER did not agree with him, and he took occasion to put himself on the side of those who oppose the civil service reform. He considered himself better able to select competent men for offices than any Board of "broken down schoolmasters." Consul-General BUTLER, of Alexandria, Egypt, also received a coat of whitewash before his uncle got through. The rest of the day was occupied in Committee of the Whole with the bill appropriating $100,000 for the first expenses of a survey of the boundary line from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. The usual outcry against the amount was raised, and it was finally reduced to $50,000, which, in the opinion of many, renders the bill practically ineffective. WM. R. ROBERTS, of New-York, opposed the bill itself in a Fenian speech which abused England, and hinted that we ought to make our boundaries by less peaceful means than surveys.

WORK OF COMMITTEES.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which has in charge the House bill for raising a commission to examine the labor question, will have a meeting one day this week to consider upon its report on that bill. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has only one case more which it will be called upon to investigate, and that is the contest of ABBOTT against VANCE, from North Carolina. One or two other cases are only settled upon the *prima facie* rights of those who have been admitted. It is altogether probable that the Democratic Senators will give VANCE a very mild support, if they do not desert him entirely, since they have tried in vain to influence him to resign and permit the election by the Legislature of some one whose rebellion record is less obnoxious to the loyal sentiments of the country.

CALLENDER'S SUCCESSOR.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Esq., formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, of New-York, whose name was presented by the Clearing-house of that City, has been appointed National Bank Examiner, in place of CHARLES CALLENDER.

MR. CUSHING.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING will be seventy-two years old to-morrow, and has declined a dinner tendered by his friends in honor of the event, but will meet a number of them socially at WORMLEY'S to-morrow.

TEMPERANCE PETITIONS.

Several temperance petitions were presented today in the Senate, and then was immediately manifested much anxiety by several of the Committees not to be charged with their consideration. The Judiciary, the Disabilities, the Revolutionary, and the Privileges and Elections, were all suggested, and some of them were finally sent to the first and some to the second named Committees. Some of the petitions were for a constitutional amendment to secure temperance, and some for making the habitual drinkers of intoxicating liquors ineligible to office.

SAFE NAVIGATION.

The Commerce Committee of the House today heard persons interested in the proposed amendment to the steam-boat laws. The proposal is to take the power to decide upon what attachments for securing safety in steam navigation shall be used by the companies, and give the company the liberty to apply anything it desires that shall secure certain results, the approval of the inspectors in each case being necessary. There will be a further hearing next Thursday.

AUTHORS, ARTISTS AND PUBLISHERS TO BE HEARD.

Mr. COX, of New-York, who is very earnest in pressing his international copyright measure, has secured from the Joint Committee on the Library an agreement to hold a meeting on the 29th inst., at which, authors, publishers and artists shall be invited to appear, and express their views.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

There was a general attendance of the Democratic members of Congress to-night at their caucus in the hall of the House of Representatives, FERNANDO WOOD in the chair, and Representatives GETZ and SHOBER acting as Secretaries. Several propositions relative to reduction of taxes, adjournment of the session of Congress, and other matters, were offered, debated and finally withdrawn, the caucus being of opinion it would be better to take no definite action at present. They were in session only an hour.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations: CHARLES E. BROWN, to be Pension Agent at Cincinnati; JOHN S. BOYER, Receiver of Public Moneys at Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today confirmed the following nominations:

Consuls—Adolphus G. Studer, of Iowa, at Singapore; Daniel Turner, of Pennsylvania, at Osaca; James Faulkner at Tembez; Arthur Morrell, Vice-Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—William J. Davis, First District Mississippi; D. P. Lamb, Third District Wisconsin.

Charles C. Brown to be Pension Agent at Cincinnati.

J. H. Bang, Receiver at Bayfield, Wis.

Columbus Dunham, Postmaster at San Diego, Cal.

Registers of Land Offices—J. D. Sibley, at Huntsville, Ala.; C. S. Zane, at Springfield, Ill.; John C. Holdman, at Van Couver, Washington Territory.

Capt. Wm. B. Whiting, now on the retired list, to be a Commodore in the navy on the retired list; Wm. J. Herring and Wm. Rand, of New-York, to be Second Lieutenants in revenue marine; Wm. L. Baldwin, of New-York, and Edward Burke, of Wisconsin, to be third Lieutenants in revenue marine.

The following were confirmed as Second Lieutenants in the army: Edward P. Turner, late a private in the Fifth Regiment Cavalry; Wm. Lewis Pitcher, of the District of Columbia; Morris C. Wessels, of Connecticut; Jacob H. Pierce, of Illinois, and John L. Clemm, of Illinois. [The last-named is known as the Drummer-Boy of Shiloh. He has recently been an Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, which office he today resigned after his confirmation.]

THE COAL QUESTION.

Organization for a New Company—Formidable Competition the Probable Result.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 16.—The Central Railroad of New-Jersey have bought the coal lands of the Honey Brook Coal Company and the German Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Audenried and Trescow, and are negotiating for other lands at Jeansville. This Company, by these large purchases of coal tracts, will be a formidable competitor with the Lehigh Valley Road for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Wyoming coal-fields.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Balloting for a Successor to United States Senator Vickers.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 16.—Both houses of the Legislature balloted, today, for a United States Senator to succeed Hon. GEORGE VICKERS, whose term expires in March, 1873. Mr. VICKERS, the present incumbent, received eight votes in the Senate, and fifteen in the House; Hon. GEORGE R. DENNIS, of Somerset, four in the Senate and ten in the House; Hon. DANIEL M. HENRY, of Dorchester, one in the Senate and fifteen in the House; Hon. JAMES J. EARLE, of Queen Ann, three in the Senate and seven in the House—(the three last named are State Senators;) Judge R. B. CARMICHAEL, of Kent, two in the Senate and six in the House; Hon. JACOB TOME, of Cecil, received the entire Republican vote, one in the Senate and ten in the House—two Republicans not voting. The remaining votes, in both House and Senate, were scattering. The vote to-day gives no indication of the final result. The Senate consists of twenty-five members, and the House eighty-two, requiring a vote of fifty-four for an election. All the candidates voted for to-day, reside on the Eastern Shore, a State law giving the Senator to that section of the State.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Alleged "Republican" Attack on a Loyalist Meeting.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—While a meeting of Loyalists was being held to-night at the Wellington Barracks, in Knightsbridge, a mob of Republicans broke into the hall where the meeting was in progress, and behaved in an outrageous manner. They expelled the Chairman of the assemblage, and demolished the platform and furniture belonging to the room. Though the Police were gathered outside of the building, they made no effort to prevent the disgraceful behavior of the rioters, who held possession of the room for an hour, when the gas was turned off, and they retired, singing the "Marseillaise" as they went out.

The Testimony in the Wharton Case Closed.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 16.—In the Wharton trial today, Prof. AIKEN explained to the jury his experiments with chloral and gelseminum, using the substances and tests said by Prof. McCULLOCH to have been used by him; also, experiments with a solution of albumen representing gastric juice; but he failed to get the results obtained by McCULLOCH. Other medical experts were examined, who denied that death was the result of cerebro-spinal meningitis, or of any natural cause. The Attorney-General here proposed to recall Prof. TONRY, who, he said, had continued his analysis and produced the metal in quantities sufficient to be manipulated, but the Court ruled such evidence inadmissible, when the State Attorney declared the case closed, and proceeded to sum up the case to the jury.

FRANCE.

The Proposed Raw Material Tax—Murder of German Soldiers—Patriotic Ladies.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—In the National Assembly today, discussion upon the proposed taxation of raw material was continued, but no action was reached. Hostility to the tax is developed throughout the country, and deputations at Versailles daily protest against it.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the French authorities to prevent the assassination of German soldiers in the occupied Departments, those outrages still continue. Another case is just reported, the victim being a Prussian soldier belonging to the garrison at Luneville, in the Department of Meurthe. The German military commander has demanded the surrender of the assassin and the French authorities are searching for him.

The French ladies residing in the various European capitals have opened bazaars for the purpose of collecting money to assist in paying off the German war indemnity.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The strike of the icemen at Coxsackie has ended.

French taxation on raw material is bitterly opposed in Marseilles.

The bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad meet rapid sale in the London market.

The renomination of Vice-President COLFAX is urged by Maine Republicans.

The sale of the newspapers *Constitution* and *Gaulois* has been prohibited in Paris.

The Grand Duke is having a grand time among the buffaloes on the River Platte.

Ninety thousand emigrants left Germany last year, nearly all for the United States.

Herr VON PRETIS has been appointed Minister of Finance in the new Austrian Cabinet.

The Channel Tunnel Company has been registered in England as a legal corporation.

Captain-General VALMASEDA has gone to inspect the south side ports of Cuba.

Gen. CRESPO left Havana on Monday for Spain.

The storm is over in California, but the rivers are high, and Knight's Landing is flooded.

MAT LOGAN shot and killed CLARENCE JOHNSON in an altercation, yesterday afternoon, in New-Orleans.

FRANK LAWRENCE, of the firm of H. T. MILLER & Co., of San Francisco, shot himself through the heart yesterday morning.

A kerosene-lamp explosion, at Cairo, Ill., caused the destruction of four negro tenements and the death of a woman and three children.

A Parliamentary election in Kerry, Ireland, creates intense excitement. The constabulary have been strengthened.

The Ex-Queen ISABELLA and the Duke of MONTPENSIER meet at Geneva on Saturday, and effected a reconciliation.

At Middletown City, Conn., the Republican ticket, headed by O. VINCENT COFFIN for Mayor, has been elected.

Trains on the Pacific Railroad are still being detained by the snow, and passengers suffer a good deal.

All the States entitled to Agricultural College Land Scrip have received the same, except Arkansas and Florida.

The Secretary of War has asked Congress to appropriate $42,000 to complete the marble statue of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

A. V. H. CARPENTER has been elected Grand Master of the Wisconsin Masonic Brotherhood.

The round-house of the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad was burned, at Toledo, yesterday, with six locomotives; loss, $100,000.

A College Club is to be started in St. Louis, Mo. Nearly all the leading colleges are represented.

The funeral of Major THOS. C. BRADFORD, late instructor at West Point, took place yesterday, at Providence, R. I.

The President has recognized CARL H. MEYER as Consul of the German Empire at Philadelphia.

Mr. HART, one of the publishers of the Marblehead, Mass., *Messenger*, died suddenly on Monday of heart disease.

A company has been organized in Naples to run steam-ships between that city and New-York.

The steamer *Britannia*, from Glasgow, for New-York, arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday, short of coal, after being twenty-four days out.

A delegation of prominent Mormons is on the way to Washington to urge the admission of Utah and to try to stop the prosecution against BRIGHAM YOUNG and others.

The so-called Countess of DERWENTWATER has renewed her claims, before the British Courts, to the estate and Earldom of Derwentwater.

Bids for $100,000 of Hartford City Capitol bonds were opened on Monday. The bids amounted to $273,000; $170,000 at par, $3,000 at 100¾ and $100,000 at 100⅛.

A fire broke out at Reading, Penn., yesterday morning, which demolished nearly half a square on Fifth-street from Pennsylvania to Court-street; loss, $250,000.

During an election row in West Philadelphia last night, HARRY WALTERS was shot and mortally wounded, and others were more or less injured.

A man named TREAT, employed as a cashier by a merchant in Cardenas, absconded on Monday. He is supposed to be a defaulter to a large amount.

A Kuklux raid occurred on Saturday near Frankfort, Ky. Several white laborers were ordered away, and other persons were kept out all night. A petition was presented to the Legislature praying for relief from these outlaws.

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON was yesterday elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Iowa. In the Senate the vote stood: ALLISON, 40; KNAPP, 7. In the House, ALLISON, 78; KNAPP, 18. A strict party vote.

A company was organized yesterday in Halifax, N. S., and $40,000 subscribed toward purchasing a powerful steamer to run between Halifax, Portland and Boston, calling at Liverpool and Yarmouth.

A child of three years and a new-born infant were burned to death early yesterday morning, and their mother nearly smothered by a fire in the room they occupied in Somerville, Mass.

Gov. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, has vetoed the bill to enable the Chippewa Indians Investigating Committee to compel the attendance of a witness. The term of a majority of the Committee has expired.

The funeral of Right Rev. JOHN McGILL, Catholic Bishop of Virginia, took place in Richmond yesterday, Bishop JAMES J. WOOD, of Philadelphia, officiating. Bishop P. N. LYNCH, of Charleston, S. C., delivered the funeral discourse. The remains were interred under the Cathedral.

WHOLESALE PERJURY.

A Suit Growing Out of a Suit—Charge of Perjury Against a Witness in the Yorkville Police Justice Case.

Justice BIXBY, yesterday afternoon, held an examination in his private office, in Warren-street, in the case of JAMES CARROLL, alias James Johnson, charged with committing perjury in his evidence in the suit of MURRAY against COULTER, regarding the Police Justiceship at the Yorkville District. CARROLL was a witness in the Coulter suit in behalf of COULTER. In his evidence he swore that he had never been arrested, except for assault and battery, and had never been in State Prison.

In the examination yesterday an affidavit was handed in from JOSEPH McGUIRE, of No. 334 West Thirty-fourth-street, stating that CARROLL had told him that he had served a term of two years in Sing Sing for burglary. An affidavit of the same purport was made by THOMAS McCABE, of No. 570 Eleventh-avenue, adding that on the 28th of January, 1866, CARROLL, under the name of Johnson, had pleaded guilty in the General Sessions to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years. Affidavits were also handed in, made by ALLEN C. YEOMANS and GEORGE W. ROMAINE, Keepers of Sing Sing Prison, stating that CARROLL alias Johnson served a term there for burglary.

At this stage the prisoner waived an examination through his counsel, Mr. NATHAN NESBIT, and was fully committed to the Tombs for trial.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Legislature Resolutely Settling Down to Work.

Every Probability of a Struggle Over the Charter—A New Movement by the Erie Ring—Important Bills Introduced Yesterday in the House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1872.

The Third House was rather slimly represented at the opening of the Legislature this morning, but promises to fill up rapidly before the close of the week. The Committee of Seventy, represented by a Subcommittee, with the new charter for the City, is expected here to-morrow or the next day. Acting Mayor COCHRANE and Controller GREEN are coming up to-night, and Commissioner VAN NORT, Alderman CONOVER, Counsellor FARRELL, and one or two lesser lights, have already arrived. The great bone of contention will be the new charter, but, until the Committee of Seventy presents its plan, it will be impossible to tell what shape the charter war will assume, or what cliques and combinations will arise in the Legislature bearing on legislation for New-York City and Brooklyn. In regard to a Registry and Election law for the two cities there is entire harmony among all Republicans, every one being in favor of the most stringent law for the protection of the ballot and the prevention of fraud. Such a law will be passed with or without a Governor's veto, and it is about the only legislation affecting New-York and Brooklyn that can be predicted with absolute certainty at the present time.

THE GRAND JURY BILL.

The bill for the relief of the November Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions came up for a third reading in the Assembly this morning, and was passed without debate by a vote of 89 to 13. Mr. JACOBS stated when his name was called that after the remarks made by the gentleman on his left (Mr. FIELDS) last evening he had grave doubts of the legality of the act; but not wishing to do anything to obstruct the course of justice in New-York, he should cast his vote in favor of the bill. The nays on the passage of the bill were as follows: Aiken, Blair, Buell, Chambers, Cook, Cochman, Fields, Frear, Moseley, Ray, Roche, M. M. Tompkins, Wiley.

ERIE AND A BRITISH MONOPOLY.

A perfect flood of remonstrances are pouring into both Houses of the Legislature against the Erie Railroad being allowed to go under the control of a "British monopoly." The remonstrances are all in printed form, and all alike, and were doubtless circulated on the line of the Erie Road by order of the present Board of Directors. They commence by extolling the present management of the Erie Railway, so far as the public accommodation is concerned, declaring it to be far superior to what it was under the old management, and then go on to say:

"Your petitioners have heard with concern that efforts are making to procure special legislation in behalf of foreigners professing to be stockholders of the Erie Railway Company for the express purpose of taking the railway from under the control of its present managers, and transferring its management to foreigners or their * * * While your petitioners have no desire that injustice should be done to foreigners, or that they should be deprived of any rights which are given them by the laws of this State, as they now stand, your petitioners are opposed to all special legislation for the interests of foreigners in respect to the management of the Erie Railway, and are opposed to any schemes which shall give encouragement to devices intended to place the administration of this great artery of commerce in the hands of a foreign Board of Directors, or of persons nominated by foreigners and exclusively under their control."

It is reported that a strong effort will be made to prevent the repeal of the Classification act—the argument to be used being that, by the death of FISK and the resignation of TWEED, the principal source of scandal in the late management of the road has been removed, and that a repeal of the act at the present time would throw the management of the road into the hands of foreign stockholders. It is rumored that a majority of the Senate Committee on railroads will oppose the repeal of the act as matters now stand, but the question will soon be tested, as Senator O'BRIEN is determined to push his bill for the repeal, and will go before the Committee at its next meeting for that purpose.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Insurance Committee of the Assembly held a meeting this morning to take action on the resolution of Mr. MOULTON directing them to investigate the charges of mismanagement and malfeasance in the Insurance Department. MILLER, the Superintendent of the Department, was on hand, expecting to overawe the Committee by his august presence, but he found the work of intimidation less successful with the Committee than with the officers of insurance companies. Ex-Superintendent BARNES was present, by invitation, and made a few suggestions as to the manner in which the Committee might go to work in the investigation, whereat MILLER flared up and wanted to know by what right an outsider assumed to advise the Committee with regard to their duty. Mr. BARNES' suggestions were that the Committee consult the Attorney-General and obtain his aid, or that of some competent lawyer, in conducting the investigation. The Committee decided to act on the suggestion of Mr. BARNES, and will invite him to appear before them again to give such information as he has in his possession, and to indicate from what sources other information can be obtained. There are no insurance officers on the Committee and the investigation bids fair to be conducted in a thorough and searching manner.

ANOTHER BILL FOR THE FINANCIAL RELIEF OF NEW-YORK.

Col. HAWKINS introduced a bill this morning, authorizing Controller GREEN to issue revenue bonds sufficient to pay all salaries now due in New-York, and for supplies to the Departments of Instruction, Charities, Fire and Police, and to audit all claims connected with these Departments. This bill is intended as a substitute for the two bills introduced by Mr. TWOMBLY last week, which were ordered to be reported complete on Wednesday next. I understand the bill is acceptable to Mr. GREEN, and meets the wishes of those who object to the Senate bill on account of the extraordinary powers which it confers on the Controller.

AFTER THE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

In the Senate Mr. PERRY presented a petition numerously signed by mechanics of Brooklyn, which set forth that the Commissioners of the new Capitol had openly violated and defied the Eight-hour law, and asking for their impeachment and removal on this account. It is understood that this is the first move in a combined and powerful effort on the part of the labor organizations of the State to enforce the observance of this law.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.

The long-standing complaints of the residents of Williamsburg about the management or mismanagement of GEO. LAW'S ferries find expression in a bill introduced by Mr. MORTON, which provides that boats shall be run on all the ferries operated by the Brooklyn Ferry Company as often as once every half hour after midnight, and that the rates of ferriage shall be reduced to the following figures: foot passengers two cents; two-horse coach, twenty cents; one-horse wagon, twelve cents; the same loaded, fifteen cents; two-horse truck, light, thirty cents; loaded, forty cents. The bill also requires the Company to report annually to the Legislature a statement of its receipts and disbursements, the amount of its capital stock, value of its real estate and other property, &c. It is said that the present Board of Aldermen of New-York, from which Mr. LAW obtains his leases for the Williamsburg ferries, will co-operate with the people of that city in securing a redress of their ferry grievances.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The difficulty of constructing the Senate Committees has this year been unprecedentedly great. The Democrats are almost without representation, for, while there are about twenty-four Republican members, there are three seats on the Opposition side which are for all practical purposes vacant. I allude to those of Mr. MURPHY, absent so far through the whole session from sickness; Mr. HARDENBURGH for two weeks prostrate on a sick bed, and Mr. TWEED absent from causes partially known to the public, but fully known only to himself. The difficulty of the case is further aggravated by the fact that two of the Democratic members, Messrs. O'BRIEN and TIEMANN, are considered irregular, and probably would not be permitted to take seats in a Democratic caucus without objection, and that the Lieutenant-Governor, who usually names the committees, is now on the side of the minority. It was not to be expected, therefore, that he would be permitted to control the all-important matter of making up the committees, and the majority, as a matter of right and of course, assumed this duty themselves. You have already been advised of the proffer, first to the Lieutenant-Governor and then to the Democrats, of the privilege of filling the blank places left for the minority and of their refusal to accept it. This morning the Senate, by resolution, took the matter into its own hands, and by resolution made the necessary appointments. The original appointment very liberally left two places for the Democrats on the Committee on Cities, but as they declined to avail themselves of the privilege, the Republicans put one of their own number, Mr. WEISMAN, on that Committee, and made Mr. TIEMANN the solitary representative of the Democrats. Mr. TWEED, as was expected, has been entirely ignored. Of the other two Democratic City Senators, Mr. O'BRIEN is placed on Militia, Banks, Public Health, Indian Affairs, Public Buildings and Public Printing, and Mr. TIEMANN on Insurance, Public Expenditures, Cities and Joint Library.

ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF TAX-PAYERS.

Senator ROBERTSON, of the Westchester District, has prepared, and this morning gave notice of a very important bill to enable tax-payers and owners of property assessed for improvements to obtain a standing in Court in actions against public officers guilty of an abuse of their official trust. The bill removes the only serious obstacle encountered by counsel in the reform movement in instituting proceedings for the recovery of moneys embezzled by the Ring thieves. Such a provision did, in fact, exist in a tax levy passed here several years ago and was found so beneficial to tax-payers that the Ring took the earliest opportunity when they came into power to smuggle a provision into a subsequent tax levy, wiping it out of existence. Mr. ROBERTSON'S bill, which, it will be seen, applies to the whole State, is as follows:

SECTION 1. All officers, agents, commissioners and other persons acting for or on behalf of any county, town or municipal corporation in this State, and each and every one of them are hereby declared trustees of the property, funds and effects of such county, town or municipal corporation respectively, so far as such property, funds and effects have been, are, or may be committed to their management or control, and every person residing in such county, town, or municipal corporation, and assessed to pay taxes therein, who shall pay taxes therein, is hereby declared to be a *cestui que* trust in respect to the said property, funds and effects respectively, and any cotrustees, or any such *cestui que* trust, shall be entitled, as against such trustees and in regard to such property, funds and effects, to all the rights and remedies provided by law of any cotrustee or *cestui que* trust to prosecute and maintain any action to prevent waste and injury to any property, funds and estate held in trust. Such trustees are hereby made subject to all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law on trustees, and such duties and responsibilities may be enforced by any cotrustee or *cestui que* trust aforesaid.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

PROSPECT PARK.

Great dissatisfaction exists among property-owners of Kings County at the method by which it is proposed to assess the adjacent property for the expense of improving Prospect Park. The report of the Commissioners of Estimate is now pending before the Supreme Court, and is expected to be confirmed by that tribunal. The assessments are understood to be ruinously heavy on portions of the property within the assessment district, while other property equally benefited escapes almost entirely. Mr. JACOBS, at the request of a delegation of parties interested, introduced a resolution in the Assembly this morning, calling upon the Park Commissioners for a statement of the method of assessment, the reasons for adopting it, and other particulars. The resolution was adopted, and is likely to be followed by prompt legislation, to prevent the consummation of the plan of assessment agreed upon by the Commissioners of Estimate. S.

The Judiciary Committee and the Grand Jury Bill—Gen. Wood's Case—Controller Green's Statement of the City's Condition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16—Evening.—The Judiciary Committee met this afternoon, and agreed to report favorably the bill introduced this morning to repeal the law which prevents the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions from finding indictments while the Oyer and Terminer jury is in session, unless there has been a hearing before a committing Magistrate. The Committee will also favorably report a bill to dispense with the necessity of affidavits of merits by attorneys to prevent an inquest.

AN OVERLOADED COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee complain of the amount of work imposed on them in the matter of investigations. A resolution adopted today requires them to investigate the affairs of the County Clerk's office and the Register's office in New-York, and report whether illegal fees have been exacted.

GEN. WOOD AND THE TRIBUNE.

The Senate Investigating Committee in the case of Gen. WOOD met today, and decided, before proceeding any further with the investigation, to invite Gen. WOOD to appear in person before them and make his explanation of the charges contained in the *Tribune*.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this evening, and took up the contested case of KILLIAN against FREAR. FREAR'S counsel not being present, the case was adjourned to Friday, and in the meantime KILLIAN was directed to make his complaint more specific.

IMPECUNIOSITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Senate Committee on Cities had a long session this afternoon, at which Controller GREEN and his deputy, Mr. STORRS, presented an exhibit of the financial necessities of the City, which they represent as extremely pressing. Large amounts are due to employes and other creditors, which there are no means to pay, and, under the Two per Cent. Tax law of last session, no right to pay, even if funds were available. The Committee do not fully approve of either of the bills now before the Senate to remedy this evil, and an attempt will be made to draft a new provisional Tax Levy and pass it at once. It will probably be reported from the Committee to-morrow.

THE BROADWAY PNEUMATIC.

The Assembly Railroad Committee were engaged in hearing argument relative to the Broadway Pneumatic scheme. The argument will be continued to-morrow. S.

Mr. Terwilliger and the Tribune's Accusations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The following is Mr. TERWILLIGER'S reply to the affidavit printed in the New-York *Tribune* yesterday:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, SS.: JOHN D. PARSONS, one of the members of the firm of WEED, PARSONS & CO., JOHN D. PARSONS, JR., Superintendent of the printing-office of said firm, and JAMES TERWILLIGER, being duly sworn, say, and each for himself says:

That it is not true that, during the period stated in the affidavit of EDWARD GRACIE, published in the New-York *Tribune* of yesterday, the firm of WEED, PARSONS & CO. was employed in printing legislative bills and documents, under, or in pursuance of a contract with the State authorities. That it is not true, as stated in said affidavit, that one-fifth of all, or any, of the amounts collected by the firm of WEED, PARSONS & CO., for printing Senate bills or documents, was accounted for or paid to the said JAMES TERWILLIGER, as a bonus, or commission, or otherwise, or that the sum of $1,066 04 was forwarded by said firm to the said TERWILLIGER, in pursuance of any such arrangement. That it is not true, as stated in said affidavit, that said TERWILLIGER ever added to or altered the amounts of any bill of said firm so as to increase the amounts thereof, or that he ever certified any bill in which the amount was not correctly stated. That it is not true that the two bills particularly specified in said affidavit were increased by said TERWILLIGER—one from $883 41 to $800, and the other from $600 to $1,366, or in any other sum or way whatever. That it is not true that bills for jewelry or other articles of value purchased by said TERWILLIGER were frequently or at any time paid by the said WEED, PARSONS & CO.; that the bill of WENDELL & ROBERTS, of $40, of which a copy is given by said GRACIE, was paid by JOHN D. PARSONS, Jr., for said TERWILLIGER, and at his request, and the amount thereof was afterward refunded. That the said firm of WEED, PARSONS & CO., have credited the said TERWILLIGER sums at different times, amounting in the aggregate to $4,638 05, which credits were for services, proof-reading, &c.; that such services of said TERWILLIGER were wholly disconnected with his duties and office as Clerk of the Senate, and were after and during the adjournments of the Legislature; that the compensation was arrived at by a percentage upon the work done; that the work was done by the said TERWILLIGER, and the credits made by the said firm on their books, openly and notoriously, without any thought on the part of these deponents that there was any impropriety in the same; that they still entertain the belief that there was none. That in no instance were the charges or bills of the said firm against the State increased by said allowance to the said TERWILLIGER; that the Constitutional Convention printing, being the principal item mentioned in said affidavit, was done in pursuance of prices fixed by the Legislature, in the joint resolution ordering the same; that the item for historical papers and maps was audited by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly, and by them placed in the Supply bill; and that said TERWILLIGER had no connection therewith; and in the other cases the prices charged were the prices uniformly charged for work and services of a like character. That it is not true that said GRACIE ever furnished said TERWILLIGER with bills for printing Senate bills or documents; that such printing was never under the control or direction of the Clerk of the Senate.

That it is not true that the cash-book of said firm shows that said TERWILLIGER received one-fifth of the amounts collected on bills of printing controlled or furnished by him to the said firm, or any allowances, credits or payments whatever, other than those hereinbefore mentioned.

JOHN D. PARSONS,
JOHN D. PARSONS, JR.,
JAMES TERWILLIGER.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 16th day of January, 1872. JOSEPH DAVIS, 2d,
Commissioner of Deeds for Albany, N. Y.

The Albany *Journal* in alluding to the affidavit, says:

"The *Tribune* accompanies GRACIE'S affidavit with the remark that Mr. TERWILLIGER 'has probably resigned' his position in the Custom-house, 'but we have seen no report that he has done so.' We are authorized to say that Mr. TERWILLIGER did resign his position in the Custom-house on the 31st day of December last."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. WINSLOW gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the National Trust Company of New-York.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice of a bill to protect tax-payers against frauds, embezzlements, and wrongful acts of public officers or agents.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. LORD offered a resolution recommending the Canal Board to apply the rule of the civil service reform as to the examination of qualifications of canal officers, superintendents, &c.

THE BLANKS IN THE COMMITTEES.

Senator AMES offered a resolution placing the following named Democrats on the various committees named:

On Claims, Mr. Hardenburgh; Finance, Mr. Lord; Judiciary, Mr. Murphy; Militia, Mr. O'Brien; Canals, Mr. Johnson; Railroads, Mr. Hardenburgh; Roads and Bridges, Mr. Cocke; Literature, Mr. Murphy; State Prisons, Mr. Hardenburgh; Banks, Mr. O'Brien; Insurance, Mr. Tiemann; Erection and Division of Towns and Counties, Mr. Johnson; Agriculture, Mr. Lord; Commerce, Mr. Murphy; Manufactures, Mr. Johnson; Public Health, Mr. O'Brien; Privileges and Elections, Mr. Hardenburgh; Engrossed Bills, Mr. Cook; Indian Affairs, Mr. O'Brien; Public Expenditures, Mr. Tiemann; Public Buildings, Mr. O'Brien; Poor Laws, Mr. Hardenburgh; Charitable and Religious Societies, Mr. Tiemann; Retrenchment, Mr. Cook; Grievances, Mr. Johnson; Manufacture of salt, Mr. Lord; International Affairs, Mr. Cook; Public Printing, Mr. O'Brien; Rules, Mr. Murphy; Library, Mr. Tiemann; Officers of Villages, Mr. Lord.

The resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Several remonstrances against placing the Erie Railway under the control of British monopoly were presented from the interior of the State.

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL SESSIONS.

The bill confirming the orders of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the City and County of New-York, came up.

Mr. JACOBS said that after the remarks of the gentleman from New-York (FIELDS) last night, he had great doubts as to the validity of this act, but as he was in favor of justice being done at all times, under all circumstances, he would take the chances and vote in the affirmative.

The bill passed by yeas 89, nays 13—Democrats.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PRINCE—To amend chapter 589 of the laws of 1870, entitled an "Act in relation to jurors in the City and County of New-York," which makes section 27 read as follows: A Grand Jury may be impaneled to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and also in the Court of General Sessions, and meet at and during the same time. This bill is intended to remove the difficulty recently experienced concerning the sessions of juries.

By Mr. GOSS—To compel the New-York and Erie Railway Company to station watchmen at crossings.

By Mr. HAWKINS—To provide for the payment of claims against the City of New-York.

THE NEW-YORK REGISTER'S AND COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICES.

Mr. WHITBECK offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the conduct of the late and present Registers of New-York, and of the subordinate officers of each of them in carrying on the business of that office, and to inquire and report whether it has been or is now the practice of that office to make charges in excess of those allowed by law for recording papers and for filing the same, and for other business of the office, and what is such excess, and that the Committee report what legislation, if any, is necessary. Adopted.

Mr. WHITBECK also introduced another resolution that the same Committee inquire into the conduct of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York and his subordinate officers, as to making excessive charges; also to report the actual receipts and expenditures of the office during the past year; also what liens upon or rights against real estate are authorized by law to be acquired by means of or through said office, and their nature and operation particularly; and that the Committee report whether any legislation in the matter is necessary. Adopted.

The House then adjourned.

The Committee of Seventy.

Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, the Vice Chairman, presided at the meeting of the Committee of Seventy last night. Mr. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL read a statement of gross frauds upon the City committed or connived at by those who figured so extensively in the frauds upon the County.

On motion of Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, the Committee on Legislation was associated with the Committee appointed to visit Albany at the previous meeting.

The Committee on Legislation includes, in addition to Hon. Edward Salomon, Chairman, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, and Messrs. Simon Sterne, Benjamin B. Sherman, Edward Cooper, Henry N. Beers, William C. Barrett, Joseph H. Choate, Henry Nicoll, Major J. M. Bunday, Gen. John A. Dix, and others.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Probable Close of the Struggle for Supremacy.

A Comparatively Quiet State of Affairs Yesterday.

Gov. Warmoth Apparently Master of the Situation.

Return of Several of the Missing Senators.

Speaker Carter will Probably Not Demand His Seat.

Scathing Charge of Judge Abell to the Grand Jury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Today has been comparatively quiet, and the prospect now is that the faction contest is over. Since the swift repealing movement of yesterday, which the people here take to be a beginning of the reforms promised by Gov. WARMOTH, the excitement of the past fifteen days had visibly subsided. Some of the wandering Senators have returned, and are in their places, and to-morrow the slaughter of other obnoxious laws, beside those already wiped out, will doubtless take place, and the people of this city and State will rejoice. The news received here this morning of the appointment of a Congressional Investigation Committee affords great pleasure and satisfaction, and the sooner it is begun the better. Mr. CARTER has not made any movement today, and the probabilities now are that the work of reform having commenced he will not urge any further claim to his place as Speaker of the House. A few days more will settle this matter. The Metropolitan Police bill is to be repealed, and the Police of the City will be placed in charge of the city authorities today.

A new Grand Jury was impaneled in the First District Criminal Court, and Judge ABELL delivered the following able, important and interesting charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You are about to enter upon your duties as the Grand Inquest in and for the body of the Parish of Orleans. There was never a time in the history of Louisiana when a stronger necessity for a firm and impartial administration of the criminal laws was required at the hands of a Grand Inquest inspired by a patriotic devotion to the public interest, and which, regardless of party influences should govern all your actions. The people have suffered themselves to be literally robbed before their own eyes, and the money plundered from them devoted to licentiousness, bribery and corruption of every description. This state of moral and political depravity must be dispelled or our people, both white and colored, will be demoralized, and a great fertile State and flourishing city left to poverty and disgrace. With an honest and wise administration of the public revenues of the State of Louisiana, she would furnish happy homes to more than a million of happy people. If a few plunderers are permitted to waste that part of the revenue in bribery, and corruption that should go to the aggrandizement and the future good of the State, it will be but a barren waste, with her people degenerated, ignorant and oppressed. Gentlemen, for the last eight years at least forty per cent. of the revenue of the State and city has been appropriated to the special benefit of a Ring of avaricious contractors and corrupt officials. The fifteen or twenty millions of dollars thus fraudulently appropriated would have erected stately edifices and parks for public use, improved the streets, and would have resulted in such benefits to the city as would have made it a desirable place of residence. Your public servants are as much bound to act in good faith and honesty as the servants you hire for your households, and are just as dishonest if they appropriate to their own use the public money or property. In England and other well-regulated countries they are as quickly hurried to felons' prisons as the common servant for their dishonesty.

Gentlemen, the burden of the people has grown to be intolerant. Corruption has assumed the proportions of a deluge, and will sweep all before it unless rolled back. Taxes five per cent., with fifty or sixty millions of indebtedness, crippled resources and reckless legislation will ruin the State and enslave the people. Every honest citizen, white and colored, rich and poor, should stand as firm as a rock against this state of affairs and demand an honest discharge of official duties.

The remainder of the charge is devoted to the criminal cases, and reference to the recent homicides growing out of the present contest. The Judge concluded as follows:

I have but one request to make, and that is that you discharge the high and responsible trust imposed upon you in a manner creditable to yourselves and advantageous to the State. If this jury do their work as it ought to be done, and it is followed up by action of an honest petit jury, it will be a cause of congratulation, not only here, but all over the country.

As an offset to the Carter House memorial, a resolution was adopted lately, in the Brewster House, authorizing the appointment of a joint special committee of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House, to prepare a suitable address to Congress.

It is now reported that complete harmony will be effected between the Warmoth and Carter parties, the latter acquiescing in the exclusion, and all the rest of the members of the House of Representatives returning to the State-house and co-operating with the Governor in his efforts at reform. R. H. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MR. DOLBY'S CONCERTS.

The last concert but one to be given by Mr. DOLBY'S artists, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. SANTLEY, are to depart for Europe at once, occurred at Steinway Hall last evening. The entertainment attracted a very numerous audience and afforded the usual pleasure. We printed the full programme yesterday morning. As it included compositions which had been recited at earlier performances, a detailed notice of its elements need not be attempted. Almost all the pieces were redemanded, and the desire of the listeners to enjoy a double treat was gratified in nearly every instance. In acknowledgment of the applause which recalled Mr. SANTLEY, after he had sung "Sulla poppa del mio brik," that gentleman interpreted ROSSINI'S exquisite tarantella "Gia la luna," which, however, is somewhat light for his voice. To-night, the last concert takes place. Among the selections are noticeable the romance "Pieta, rispetto," from VERDI'S "Macbeth," the grand scene from "Zampa," and "O Ruddier than the Cherry," allotted to Mr. SANTLEY, and "Five o'clock in the Morning" to be rendered by Mrs. PATEY.—It is some consolation to learn that Mr. SANTLEY will remain in the United States for a few months longer instead of accompanying his fellow-artists on their homeward trip. Arrangements have been perfected by which he will co-operate with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S opera troupe. He will sing at the Academy of Music, probably appearing first in "Zampa," during a series of representations to be commenced on Feb. 5.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Twelfth Day's Session of the Investigating Committee.

Testimony of Mr. H. B. Claflin on the General Order Business—Information Concerning Removals for Political Causes—The Assessment of Employes for Campaign Expenses.

The first witness examined by the Investigating Committee, yesterday, was H. B. CLAFLIN, the importer. Besides expressing the opinion that the General Order business should be restored to the Cunard line, he found no fault with the Custom-house. Mr. CLAFLIN was very emphatic in the expression of his opinion that there was no injustice in the law or practice as to seizures. He thought no honest, fair merchant had any cause of complaint. Mr. B. F. MUDGETT, formerly Deputy Collector, labor contractor in the Public Stores, and informer, gave a great deal of hearsay testimony and expressed many opinions, but there was an entire absence of facts in his testimony. As a specimen of the loose swearing which was indulged in by Mr. MUDGETT, as it has been by other witnesses, we may mention that Mr. MUDGETT, assuming that the average rate of payment per package to the General Order store is $1 50, estimated the profits of the North River stores alone at $100,000 to $150,000 a year. Now the official records, already in evidence before the Committee, show that in 1871 138,703 packages went to the store of LEET & STOCKING. These at $1 50 per case would produce a total gross receipt of $208,056. Mr. MUDGETT states that the fair price for cartage included in this sum, is thirty cents per package, which makes $41,610 paid for cartage, and, therefore, leaves $166,445 as the gross receipts from which LEET & STOCKING have to pay rent, labor, and all their other expenses. Our readers can judge from these facts how loosely opinions are expressed by witnesses. It does seem to us that, when it is so easy to examine LEET and STOCKING, and their books, and to ascertain the precise amount of receipts and profits, it is a useless waste of time to be seeking opinions when facts can be got so easily.

Mr. LAKE, a discharged weigher, next testified to the fact that he communicated to Solicitor BANFIELD a statement made by Gen. PALMER. He also repeated the testimony given before Senator PATTERSON's Committee a year ago, as to the Weighers' Department, and what he deems its unnecessary expense. Mr. SHAW, a merchant, then gave testimony as to the General Order business. Then CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN appeared to complain of the interference of Custom-house officials in primary elections. It turned out that the primary election was that held in August, 1870, in the Eighteenth District, where Mr. VAN CLEFT, who testified the previous day against the so-called Murphy Party, was President, and appointed the inspectors. It seems that at that election Mr. VAN CLEFT and Mr. MURPHY acted together, and that Mr. PULLMAN thinks he was cheated by the inspectors. It appears that one at least of the inspectors was appointed by Mr. VAN CLEFT at a subsequent election. This was an amusing comment upon Mr. VAN CLEFT's testimony of the preceding day. CHARLES S. GRANT, who was within a year successively removed from the Custom-house and Appraiser's office for cause, related an alleged conversation with a Mr. TERRY, which the latter had previously denied when examined by the Committee. Mr. GRANT then gave "swift" evidence as to general Custom-house management, expressing many opinions, but few facts. He, however, stated that he saw several inspectors working, prior to the election of 1870, under the direction of Col. BLISS, in enforcing the United States Election law. He also narrated his experience at the Syracuse Convention, as reporter for the New-York *Dispatch*, which paper did not insert his article, and he declined to state what paper he is now connected with. WILLIAM H. DE CAMP, formerly in the Naval Office, related his experiences as a political martyr, having been removed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but he was lucky enough to drop at once into a snug berth under Tammany, that of Clerk to the Fire Marshal, appointed by OAKEY HALL.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

At the beginning of the proceedings affidavits from several openers and packers were received, stating that the case from which CLAFIN & CO. had a dozen silk scarfs stolen had every appearance of being tampered with before it passed through their hands. A letter was read from JOHN JACOB ROBINEAU, who, up to Dec. 30, was a Custom-house inspector, setting forth that, in February last, he had testified before the Investigating Committee, of which Hon. J. W. PATTERSON was Chairman; that his testimony had in some manner been altered in the official report, so as to make it appear that he had taken a bribe of $15; that he was removed on that supposition; and he also asked that the affidavit enclosed in his letter be placed on the records, so as to remove the stigma from his character. By the sworn statement it appears that the $15 was pay for extra work at night, and was legally and properly due him.

To hasten the termination of the business of the Committee it was resolved to hold evening sessions at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, commencing this evening at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN was sworn, and stated: I do business in this City, and have been so engaged for twenty-five years; I am an importer.

Q.—Can you give us a statement of the general manner of conducting business in the Custom-house? A.—I know little of it myself, having left it entirely in the hands of my assistants.

Q.—Have your relations with the Custom-house been satisfactory. A.—Yes, but there have been some complaints.

Q.—How about the charges of the General Order store? A.—I think they have been rather large. Our goods are entered on a particular agreement, so that the charges cannot be excessive.

Q.—Complaints have been made in regard to the seizure of books—have your books ever been seized? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have any complaints been made against you to involve the seizure of your books and papers? A.—No, Sir. I have frequently been requested to sign petitions against the custom of seizures, but refused on the ground that an honest man has nothing to fear.

Q.—Do you think, then, it is rather a safeguard than otherwise? A.—I do, Sir. If my books were seized I have no doubt I would be able to explain the mistake.

Q.—Here is an affidavit in reference to the loss of a dozen silk scarfs from a package of goods consigned to you—what do you know upon that subject? A.—After I have read these I would know nothing more than I do now; my Custom-house man would explain things better than I do; the statement here might be correct, for I know nothing concerning it.

Q.—They were marked in bad order when they left the ship? A.—Those packages are generally iron-bound, and it would be very difficult to open them; in the box I saw it seemed as if they were hooked out of a small hole.

Q.—Have you known of losses being sustained by your firm in the public store? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—In the Appraiser's store? A.—No, Sir; in the bonded warehouse; the amount was about $6,000.

Q.—Who sustained this loss? A.—I suppose we did, as the person who took them could not be ascertained. The principals in a large firm can only speak to you of generalities. They must leave the particulars to their subordinates.

Senator Bayard—In a communication to Mr. MURPHY, in 1870, in reference to the withdrawal of the General Order business from Jersey side to New-York, your firm signed a petition for the restoration of the business to Jersey in the interests of commerce and convenience? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you still hold that opinion? A.—I do. I do not know what comparison the prices under the former system compared with those of the present. I advocated it for convenience sake.

Q.—Do you know of any act of injustice occurring from the change? A.—No, Sir. My opinion is based on theoretical principles. I don't know the gentlemen who conduct the general business in this City.

Senator Pratt—Your house imports dry-goods? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the annual amount of your importations? A.—About $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 currency. I advocate the giving of the traffic to the Cunard line in preference to the other line of steamers. I don't know why the privilege of the General Order business should not be extended to any company having a convenient and good means of delivery.

Senator Howe—You will have more confidence in the opinion of your employe in relation to these matters than I do? A.—He knows more about it in comparison, than you, in relation to the political affairs of Washington. [Laughter.]

BENJ. F. MUDGETT, sworn—In Mr. KERR's evidence before the Committee, I know my name was used, but I don't know in what connection. I have resided in this City since 1868. I am a lawyer by profession. I was appointed Deputy Collector of the Custom-house in 1862, and remained until 1867, when I resigned.

Q.—Do you know whether charges are made by officers of the Customs, which are not authorized by law? A.—I have heard of such things.

Q.—Do you know of any particular instances? A.—No. I have heard of them constantly, but know nothing from actual experience. I have been informed by merchants that inspectors refuse to send goods immediately without payment. It is an old chronic disease. I cannot specify cases, but I have no doubt of their existence. I have been told an instance where an inspector refused to send goods to the firm of BIGELOW & JOHNSON without compensation. He received $10, and the following day in person he came to the store and demanded more, stating that he could have made them lose $900 if he liked.

Q.—Do you know if the subordinates are in the habit of making presents to their superiors? A.—I don't know, Sir. In the case of BIGELOW & JOHNSON, Mr. BIGELOW requested me not to mention the circumstance. I don't know the name of the inspector.

Q.—After leaving the Custom-house what business did you follow? A.—I was labor contractor for three years. Last Spring I received an appointment as assistant appraiser, and I resigned it in a few days. I think I have a general knowledge of the management of the Custom-house.

Q.—What is the General Order business? A.—Unclaimed goods are sent to a store designated.

Q.—At present who has charge of this business? A.—LEET & STOCKING. They obtained this position at the incoming of Mr. GRINNELL's administration. I told Mr. GRINNELL at the time that if he would keep clear of difficulties to have no people from Washington coming to control the carting and General Order business. He resisted them for some time, and finally I was informed Mr. LOUIS DENT was coming on to compel him to surrender up this General Order business. I was so informed by RODNEY J. MASON, who was formerly Deputy Collector. I understood this party also wanted to control the lighterage.

Q.—Who were these parties? A.—Mr. LEET was the representative. The others were Mr. LINDSAY and Mr. HORACE PORTER, the President's Private Secretary. I could not see that Mr. MUDGE had any official connection with the matter. He addressed a letter on the subject, and I thought I should inform the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. BANFIELD, of it. On receiving the information from MASON I told it to Mr. BLATCHFORD, Deputy Collector, and told him to state it to Mr. GRINNELL, advising him to resist it.

Q.—State what further proceedings took place on the subject? A.—On the day indicated Mr. LOUIS DENT, the President's brother-in-law, made the demand.

Q.—Was the demand successful? A.—It was not; Mr. GRINNELL refused to accede to it; in the meantime other private parties—JAMES B. TAYLOR among the number—were endeavoring to obtain the same privilege for a Mr. RICHARDSON; Mr. PORTER came here on the subject, but also failed; the privilege was given to LEET & Co., and they sold it out to BIXBY and others; I was told by Deputy Collector HENRY M. WILLIAMS and others, that Mr. PORTER came here for this purpose.

Q.—Were many visits made by these parties from Washington with this view? A.—I don't know; there were, I understand, a good many; the Mr. LINDSAY I refer to, is JOHN P. LINDSAY; the privilege was finally given to Mr. BIXBY.

Q.—Who procured that for BIXBY? A.—As I understood, it was PORTER, LEET and LINDSAY.

Q.—What was the consideration for that privilege? A.—Five thousand dollars in monthly payments. At the end of a year they took it from Mr. BIXBY, and took it in charge themselves. LEET was a Colonel on the President's staff. Subsequently, in Washington, I met Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, and he stated Mr. PORTER felt hurt at a remark I made, stating he was interested in the Custom-house. At the interview I stated what I knew on the subject, and there stated that I believed it to be so. He said he had no acquaintance with Mr. LINDSAY. The President had given Mr. LINDSAY a letter to Mr. GRINNELL, asking him to give the General Order business to LEET, but he responded it was given to BIXBY for public reasons, and it could not be revoked. Mr. PORTER denied all intention of interfering in the management of the affairs of the Custom-house. Gen. COCHRANE was present when the conversation took place.

Q.—Is that General Order business considered a very valuable privilege? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you consider any in the gift of the Government more profitable than that? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Have you estimated its worth? A.—Mr. SMYTH, when Collector, was offered $40,000 a year for the North River business without the Jersey side. The business is now greater than it was then. It is nearly twice as profitable now as then.

Q.—If the General Order system existed on both sides of the river, which side would have the largest traffic? A.—I think this side, because it has the largest number of steam-ship lines.

Q.—For that portion merchants were willing to give $40,000 a year? A.—Yes, Sir, and it was refused. I once spoke to Mr. SMYTH, stating that it was not proper the merchants of this City should be robbed of $40,000 a year by this monopoly. I do not believe it benefits the Government any, and is only good for the few who enjoy the monopoly. Their charges are ordinarily twice as much as ordinary warehouse charges. Sending goods to General Order warehouse entails additional charges for carting, &c. If sent at once to the bond-house of the merchant, it would be no detriment to the Government, and materially benefit the merchant by avoiding these exorbitant prices. There can be no question that this system does not serve the interest of the Government, while it imposes an additional and unnecessary charge. In a tax duty of $1 75 to be paid by the merchant there is $1 profit for cartage, &c.

Q.—Do you know of an offer being made to the Secretary of the Treasury to do this cartage for thirty cents a package? A.—I heard such an offer. The ordinary prices are from thirty-five cents to forty cents a package. The men who offered to do the business at a reduced rate were competent and intelligent. They expected to make money at that rate. They made the proposition at the time the Cartage Bureau went into operation. Their names are KIRBY and ANDERSON, and they now have the Government cartage of the German and Bremen steamers. If goods go to the General Order store, and remain only an hour, they are charged a month's storage.

Q.—Would ten cents a package pay a man for his labor? A.—Oh! yes, and leave a large margin of profit. All above that, of course, is increased profit.

Q.—Were many persons anxious to do the General Order business? A.—It is always a great bone of contention when a Collector comes into office.

Q.—Do you know of any legal regulation of these General Order charges? A.—Those regulations of the Chamber of Commerce have been the fruitful source of complaint ever since I knew it. Strangers would be compelled to pay very exorbitant prices. I think the net profits, judging from the amount of business, must be from $150,000 to $200,000 a year.

Q.—What do you know of the abstraction of articles of merchandise from the stores? A.—There always have been complaints of that sort.

Q.—Do you know to what extent compromises with merchants have been made in cases of fraud? A.—I don't know from personal knowledge. I think it is a pernicious practice, from the fact that all men who commit a fraud upon the revenue fear the payment of money more than punishment; I think the system can be made oppressive.

Q.—Do you think the conviction of a merchant for frauds upon the revenue would have a more salutary effect than paying money? A.—I have no doubt of it, Sir. It would have an exceedingly salutary effect; the Collector exercises a sort of judicial influence in the administration of his duties.

Q.—You do believe the officers making such compromises receive pecuniary benefits from it? A.—Of course.

Q.—What is your information in regard to the influence exercised by the Custom-house on the State Conventions? A.—I have no doubt of its exercise. At the last Convention I was at all the Custom-house officials I knew were there.

Q.—Was the Collector there? A.—Yes, Sir. The Postmaster, Surveyor and Naval Officer were also there.

Q.—What is your knowledge of assessments of money or contributions exacted to control elections? A.—I know that has been the practice.

Q.—Did you ever see notices handed to the Custom-house officers, ordering payments? A.—I used to see them when I was in office myself. I have not seen them since, because I have not been there.

Q.—Does that practice exist now? A.—I understand it does.

Q.—Are the payments in such cases involuntary? A.—In most cases they are. Men pay them because they are expected to do so.

Q.—What would be the consequence if a man refused to pay it? A.—The general belief is, he would have to quit.

Q.—He would loose his place if he did not submit? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the use or application of such funds to control primaries and delegates to the State Convention? A.—I have no knowledge of how money is used at all, Sir. When I was in the Custom-house they used to collect money there to give to the State Committee and the committees of the various organizations.

Q.—Were the offices under the Collector used for party purposes? A.—There is no doubt about it.

Q.—Have you known cases of peremptory removal from office for political causes? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have they been frequent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard many lately? A.—I heard a good many during the year.

Q.—Have you known of cases where persons have been removed for improper conduct and subsequently reappointed in other departments for party reasons? A.—I have heard of them, but they did not come within my personal knowledge.

Q.—Were persons for this cause removed from one office and reappointed in another? A.—I have heard one person was removed for some improper course. His name was FORREST, and he was in the Naval Office. He was private Secretary of Gov. FENTON, and was appointed Deputy Naval Officer by Gen. MERRITT.

Q.—Was he removed for any cause affecting his value as a public servant? A.—Some one told me he was removed for dissipation or something of that kind. I have made an examination of the cartage question and concur in the subjoined report:

"Although the receipts of the Bureau, as shown by their books, during the sixty-four working days from the 1st of February to the 15th of April were some $400 less than the expenses, yet a careful estimate, based upon information derived from the books of the Bureau and the statements of carmen and merchants, shows that the receipts of the Bureau, if the twenty per cent. tax upon all cartage is enforced, would not be less than $180,000 per annum. This conclusion is arrived at upon the following facts: During the period above mentioned the Bureau stamped 784,000 packages, without including the 44,000 packages sent to the public store, upon which the cartage was paid by the Government. At this rate there would pass through the Bureau in the course of the year 3,070,000 packages of warehouse and General Order goods, and 230,000 packages of public store goods."

The effect of the management of the General Order business as now existing is to impose an additional tax and drive the commerce to other ports.

Q.—Compromises are settled where a fraudulent intent is charged? A.—Yes, Sir, and merchants are most influenced by fear of prosecution. It also would injure their business prospects very much.

HENRY C. LAKE sworn, stated: I saw my name in the *Tribune* in connection with a statement made by Gen. PALMER to this Committee. I was going to Washington in reference partly to my withdrawal from the position of weigher, and had an interview with Gen. PALMER in reference to the allegation that Mr. THOMPSON approached him. I do not wish to give the name of my informant unless he desires me to do so. The correspondence on the subject is not in my possession now. I think a copy of it is in the office of the Collector.

Q.—What is your informant's name?

Senator Bayard—I do not know it is right to press the witness, as it might jeopardize the official position of some gentlemen in the Custom-house. The result of this investigation has shown that no one could differ in opinion from the Collector and retain a position under his administration. If I had any influence with the President, I would have a free right of speech here without consideration of injury in the future.

Senator Howe—This gentleman has been called here by you for a specific purpose. He has dealt in generalities, and the whole bearing of his evidence is lost, unless we have the name of his informant.

Senator Pratt—It seems to me the only point involved is whether the letter sent by Gen. PALMER to the Secretary of the Treasury reached Mr. BOUTWELL.

Question repeated. A.—The Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. BANFIELD. I saw the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. BOUTWELL, but I don't know if I communicated it to him. Gen. PALMER said THOMPSON approached him and represented that his office could be made a very lucrative one. PALMER replied he did not see how. THOMPSON then stated that he would make it so for a division of profits, which PALMER declined to do.

To Senator Casserly—I was a weigher in the Custom-house, and was removed without cause. I understood that I would get another appointment, but did not receive it. I held the office nearly two years, but the number of men in my employ varied. The tabular statement of the weighing department in my district and the percentage of expenses is correct as stated in the report. I was given a clerk by Mr. MURPHY, but I did not need his services, and protested against his appointment. I also had a young man there at $37 a week as foreman who was really not required.

Q.—Was any money paid by you for political purposes? A.—I paid $50 for the election of '69, the same for the election of '70, and in '70 I also had to pay $15. I don't know who called for the last assessment.

Q.—Were any assessments levied on your assistants? A.—In the Fall of '70 there was an assessment of $2 each, but I don't know where that money went to.

Q.—Were the assessments general at the time they were made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Witness believed that expenses in the weighing department were fully fifty per cent. higher than there was any necessity for. No fault had ever been found with his integrity or ability as a public officer, and he had been assured by Mr. CORNELL that the removal was not in accordance with his wish, but was owing to the condition of the party in this City. The Custom-house was in his opinion used for the purpose of controlling political organization.

By Mr. Stewart—What was your practice in weighing? Did you weigh each separate package? A.—The practice varied in regard to different articles. Those which were put up in uniform packages were weighed by sample—salt, brimstone, coal and railroad iron, &c., are of this character; sugar, raisins, &c., were weighed by the entire cargo. The expense of weighing would depend upon the nature of the articles; was in Washington after he heard of the appointment of his successor; saw Mr. BOUTWELL and protested against the change being made under the circumstances; explained to him the manner in which he (witness) had conducted business; only attended one political caucus while weigher; simply went in and voted; took no part in City politics, or sided with either of the factions of the Republican Party; was known to sympathize with Mr. FENTON, and was considered the last of that crowd remaining in the Custom-house.

By Senator Pratt—Are the fees collected for the Government? A.—The weigher has no interest in the fees; they are paid into the Custom-house, and we have nothing to do with them; the difference in the percentage of expenses to fees in the different districts is due to the different character of the work; cannot fix the date of my communication from Mr. PALMER to Mr. BANFIELD; it was some time in Christmas week of 1869; never asked for a position for his son; was offered such a place by Mr. GRINNELL, and for a few months he was on the pay-roll for $6 or $8 a week, for which he performed work; assessments for political purposes were made on the authority of the State General Committee; knows but one case in which an employe was threatened with removal for refusing to pay; reasons are not generally given for removal; a note is received informing the officer that his services can be dispensed with.

By Senator Stewart—Did you ever know a man who was removed who did not at once become politically opposed to those who remove him? A.—It was not so in my case; I was a Fenton man then and remain so now.

Senator Casserly—The number of employes in this port is largely in excess of the needs of the work. From $50,000 to $60,000 unnecessary expense is imposed upon the Government from this course alone. The districts should be re-arranged and the work distributed more equally.

HENRY SHAW called and sworn: Resides in Morristown, N. J.; does business at No. 55 Leonard-street; is an importer of Irish linens; the chief embarrassment in the General Order business as affecting witness is owing to the vessel's discharging before the merchant has time to get out his permit; instead of having forty-eight hours, the merchant should have three days; knew nothing personally of the payment of money to inspectors, but has heard of goods being kept back for the purpose (as witness thought) of obtaining money.

Q.—Do you know of a case where a bribe was taken by an inspector, and, where it was taken to the Collector or Secretary of the Treasury, that he was not removed? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. E. D. OGDEN was sworn, but his testimony elicited no fact in connection with the recent administration of the Custom-house.

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, sworn, said: I desired to give evidence before this Committee in regard to the action of the Custom-house authorities in fraudulently carrying primary elections. There was an election in the Eighteenth Assembly District. The President of the Association was a Federal officer; the inspectors and clerks were Custom-house officials. I was a candidate in opposition to what was understood as the Custom-house ticket. The Chairman of the Board, a Custom-house official, when tickets were presented to him, partially opened them to see the names, and in many cases, if the ticket was not in the interest of the party he represented, he rejected it, either on the ground that he had either voted before, or was not on the roll; in many cases persons voted two or three times, and in others votes of persons well known in the district were refused; I protested against this action, but it had no effect; during the election several prominent officials of the Custom-house were in attendance, and took a lively interest in it; when the votes were counted I am positive I had a clear majority; the Police were directed to clear the people away during the count, but on threatening to hold them personally responsible I was permitted to remain; still I was not allowed to witness the count; the names of the inspectors were JOHN R. LAWRENCE, a clerk in the Naval Office; JONAH F. THOMPSON, Sub-Postmaster, and ALLEN J. DENNIS, Deputy Assessor of the Internal Revenue. In the year 1865 I was employed in the liquidating department of the Custom-house, and on about ten different occasions bribes were tendered to me, which I refused. I cannot now remember the names of the parties who offered them to me. The thing has grown into a system in the Custom-house, and a clerk informed me that his salary was not half his receipts. As a general thing, it is the small importers who are imposed upon by the clerks in the departments. If a clerk made a complaint against a merchant of this nature, without being able to substantiate it, he would be discharged.

Q.—Is it a systematic thing for Custom-house officials to interfere in the interest of a political party? A.—It is, Sir. It is generally understood that they are supposed to subscribe money for election purposes. When I was in office I refused to subscribe to that object. At the election of 1871 I was told a gentleman was given $500 by Mr. MURPHY to carry that district. In the election to which I have already referred, in which I was a candidate, I heard Mr. MURPHY stated he would not lose that election for $5,000.

To Senator Pratt—When in office I was not dictated to as to how I should vote; I know of no instance where a clerk was discharged for refusing to subscribe for politics; Mr. MURPHY offered me a position, which I at first declined; subsequently, to test his sincerity, I stated I would accept the office of Auditor or Cashier, and he proposed to give me a place where I would have less salary and less work; he offered to give me the position of Deputy Collector, which I did not think proper to accept.

CHARLES S. GRANT, sworn, testified: I was formerly a clerk in the Custom-house, and have known it to be used for the advancement of political interests. At the primary election, last December, a Custom-house clerk named TERRY was appointed inspector, and signed returns which he said he knew to be false. I was never offered a bribe, but was never in a position where a bribe would be offered. I was present at the Syracuse Convention, and saw the Collector there with over sixty Federal office-holders, endeavoring to influence the proceedings of the Convention. I paid the assessment of $15 and would have been discharged probably in the event of a refusal. The conduct of the Custom-house officers in the Convention he said was disgraceful, and they made frequent assaults on persons in the hall. The witness was further questioned, and stated that there were complaints of improper conduct made against him while in office. He never knew a man to be discharged for refusing to pay assessments.

WILLIAM H. DE CAMP testified: I am an entry clerk in the Naval Department of the Custom-house, having been appointed in 1869; I have no positive knowledge of the abstraction of articles of merchandise from the store, or the question of compromising a fraud; I was removed from my position for political reasons only; shortly after Mr. MURPHY's appointment, I was requested to see him, and did so; he said he wanted to endeavor to harmonize the party in the State, and desired to confer with Republicans holding official positions in the City; sometime afterward I was directed to appoint delegates to the primary elections, and made my nominations without the dictation of any one; some days afterward Mr. GRINNELL informed me that he had received a communication from Washington directing my removal, and he regretted it, because he deemed me one of the most efficient men in the office.

By Senator Bayard—Did any charge against you ever come to your knowledge? A.—No, Sir; on the contrary, Mr. GRINNELL said there was no charge made against me. While in office Mr. MURPHY informed me that my then salary was inadequate, that I was entitled to a better position, and would receive one where the pay was larger and the duties less onerous. I understood I was removed by Mr. GRINNELL through direct orders from the President.

Q.—Do you know of other cases like your own where the public service has been overlooked in the interests of the party? A.—I have heard of cases similar to my own. At the election for Mayor in 1870 a compromise was effected, and Mr. LEDWITH was put forward by the Republicans and the Young Democracy. Mr. HALL was elected, but I did not vote for either candidate.

The Collector was requested to furnish the names of the inspectors, day and night, who were engaged on the steam-ship *Idaho* on her last trip. It was also resolved to request the production of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury appointing JAMES M. THOMPSON weigher.

The investigation then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Charges Against Mr. John C. Heenan.

In regard to the report which was circulated recently that Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN left New-York on account of complicity in the voucher theft, he makes the following statement:

"This thing," said Mr. HEENAN, yesterday, "has made me suffer more than you can imagine. I am not a thief. You know I have fought in the ring, but I am no rowdy; and when I was a prize-fighter it was not from inclination. I have hundreds of friends in New-York, and a good many in England. I never received money from any Ring, and never had anything to do with Tammany Hall. I'm not the kind of man to have anything to do with any stealing business. My friends here all know that, and you can imagine how I suffered in England on account of the rumor. But I am satisfied now I've come back and faced the thing out, and though I've suffered a good deal on account of this business, I'm satisfied as long as I know there was no malice in it."

The Republican Central Committee Meeting Last Night.

The Republican Central Committee met at the Apollo Rooms last night. There was a large attendance. Mr. HUGH GARDINER was chosen temporary Chairman, after which the Secretary called the roll. The Committee on Contested Seats, through its Chairman, reported progress, adding, also, that they had worked hard to get through, but had not been able to. A motion was here made by Mr. LOSSING, of the Seventh District, to adjourn until the first Wednesday in February. To this an amendment was offered directing the adjournment subject to the call of the Chair. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, however, moved to amend the whole by adjourning until next Tuesday night week. This was adopted, and JOHN A. RUSSELL informed the contesting delegations that the Committee would consider their respective claims at No. 107 East Twenty-eighth-street in the following order: The Fourth District on Thursday night, the First on Friday, and the Sixth on Monday. The meeting then adjourned.

The President of the New Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The newly-elected President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, OTIS T. HALL, Esq., has been charged with having "gone over" to the side of the Tammany members of that body. The election of Mr. HALL to the Presidency was not the result—so Mr. HALL declares—of any arrangement by which he was obliged to sacrifice anything for the benefit of the Tammanyites. He entered upon the duties of his position without having made any pledges, and he intends, he says, to govern his actions wholly by a desire to promote the public good. Mr. HALL has always been a Republican, and expects to remain one as long as that party exists. The Standing Committees made up by him, which were announced on Monday, certainly show that the preponderance of power on each committee is Republican. Tammany has no show on these committees.

The Hart Investigation Case.

The investigation into the charges against Harbor-Master HART was resumed yesterday morning. FREDERICK CUSHMAN, wharfinger, was again cross-examined by Mr. DAVIES, the defendant's counsel, but refused to answer most of the questions put to him. He was asked, "Have you since your examination before Justice LEDWITH made an offer to withdraw all charges against Capt. HART on certain conditions, among which was the payment of money?" and replied, "I did not agree to withdraw all the charges; I agreed not to press the charge." The witness declined to answer the next question and left the room.

Mr. KNAPP was recalled, and testified that he had often applied to Capt. HART for a berth; had never been refused and never paid any money. No other witnesses for the complainants appearing, the case was adjourned at an early hour until 10½ today. Several letters from prominent merchants and ship-owners, testifying to the honesty of HART, have been received, and will be put in as evidence for the defense.

New Cars for the Belt Line.

The Belt line of railway will, in the course of a few days, put upon their track a new style of cars. Most of the accidents in connection with street-cars arise from passengers attempting to get on or off the front platform, but this danger is averted altogether in these cars by shutting up the front end of the car, while on the rear platform there is only room for the conductor to stand. Instead of one door at the rear there are two, one on each side, which slide toward the conductor, so that he can open and close them without moving from his platform and without causing passengers any inconvenience. The cars are fitted up in a handsome manner, and the fares are to be placed in a box provided for that purpose, similar to that now in use on the Vanderbilt-avenue cars in Brooklyn.

Public Administrator's Report—Another Transcript Job.

The annual report of A. T. ROGERS, late Public Administrator, for the year 1870, which was sent to the Board of Aldermen, at its meeting on Monday, shows the following facts:

A deficiency of $2,109, due the *Transcript* Association for advertising the annual report of the Public Administrator for the year 1870. The amount received from commissions upon the estates administered did not equal the necessary expenses of the office chargeable to that fund. The Board was requested to make an appropriation to meet the deficiency. There is now on deposit in the City Treasury the sum of $25,294 94 to the credit of the Commission account, deposited from 1849 to 1867 inclusive, from which no moneys have been paid on account of the office.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY continue to oscillate between their homes, or those of their friends, to their offices or favorite down-town haunts. TWEED was closeted in his private sanctum in Duane-street the greater part of yesterday, with some of his intimate friends, and did not leave for home till late in the afternoon. HALL was in the City, but he did not turn up at the City Hall, although he has now been out of office the week specified by him. CONNOLLY's friends asserted that he was still in the City.

Mutiny on a Prussian Bark.

Five seamen of the crew of the Prussian bark *Bertha*, named OSCAR APPEL, WM. NUFFEL, ALBERT YAGER, FRITS DEADLOFF and GUSTAV KAUFMAN, were yesterday brought before Justice SCOTT, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with mutiny. The *Bertha* is now lying at Pier No. 44 East River. She had a long and stormy passage from Newcastle, England, leaving that port Nov. 1, only reaching here last Saturday, and the men were anxious for a day on shore. The Captain refused the privilege until the bark had repaired her damages and was in a condition to discharge her cargo. The action of the Captain created dissatisfaction among the men, who committed several acts of insubordination on Sunday, and finally assaulted the Captain and boatswain. The prisoners were committed to await a requisition from the Prussian Consul.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The American Claims and Mr. Catacazy—Retrospect and Prospects—The Holidays and Boxing Day—General Drunkenness—The English and the French Working Man.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871.

The announcement of the terms of the American claims in the NEW-YORK TIMES has been copied into the newspapers throughout the country, and has produced something like the shock of an unexpected shower-bath. Of course men were not so silly as to imagine that a matter of this sort would be disposed of by merely handing over an I O U in the Micawber fashion. Englishmen were quite prepared to pay heavy damages, but it was assumed—apparently without warrant—that the claims would refer only to the immediate injuries caused by the cruisers, and that it was not intended to press for a speculative estimate of the indirect and possible damage which might have been done to the United States by the depredations of the privateers. The Government must have been quite aware of the extent of the liability which they accepted under the treaty, but this liability had been generally under-estimated in the public mind. There will be some hot discussion and warm protests on the subject, but practically the question has been carried beyond the reach of popular or political controversy. England must abide by the decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration, whatever it may be, and Americans may be quite sure that there will be no disposition to shirk or quibble about any award that may be made. On reflection, indeed, the very magnitude of the damages in which England may possibly be cast, appears to moderate and thoughtful men an additional reason for satisfaction that the question is at last in the way of settlement. It is not good that so grave a matter should be indefinitely held in suspense. The resolute action of the American Government in regard to M. CATACAZY is highly appreciated, because it proves the impartial attitude of the States in their official relations with foreign Powers, and their determination to exclude the representatives of all countries alike from interference in their domestic affairs. If President GRANT and Mr. FISH had not acted as promptly and peremptorily as they did, there would have been a mischievous impression that a Russian Minister was allowed to take liberties which would not have been tolerated in the case of any other diplomatist.

RETROSPECTS AND PROSPECTS.

This is naturally a season of retrospect, and people are looking back over the year and taking stock of the good and bad it has brought with it. On the whole, it has been a very quiet, humdrum year, as far as this country has been directly concerned. Englishmen have not been in particularly good spirits, although there has been nothing much the matter socially or politically, and England's commercial prosperity has been steady and abundant. The people have been bothered by some rather serious strikes and annoyed by the pranks of foolish agitators, but the general condition of the country has been sound and healthy, only there has been a kind of east wind blowing through the land, and producing an irritable susceptibility to small troubles and a disposition to carp and grumble. If men felt that though conciliatory conduct to the United States and to Russia, and neutrality during the year, might be logically sound, they were placed in a somewhat undignified position, and there was a sensitive apprehension lest the English policy should be attributed to a sense of weakness or a cowardly fear of the sacrifice which would be entailed by going to war. On these points the people have lately recovered their equanimity, and the large commercial gains of the year have promoted the national good humor. On the whole, although the last session made the Government very unpopular in many respects, Mr. GLADSTONE has now every prospect of regaining lost ground. The stars have been fighting for him. A period of material prosperity is always a period of political repose. The alarmists, who demanded that the country should espouse the cause of France, and send an army to the Bosphorus, have been silenced by the logic of events. The Prince's illness has established more intimate and tender relations between the royal family and the people, and the Queen's letter, which is published today, appealing as it does to the strong family sympathies of Englishmen, cannot fail to be of enormous advantage to a Minister who has to negotiate many delicate matters between the country and the Crown. Even in another way the Prince's fever has been a blessing to the Government, for it is known that sanitary reform will be a great feature in their programme for the session, and the panic about typhoid fever will be a great help to stringent sanitary legislation. The vested interests which might otherwise have blocked the way will now have very little chance of withstanding the strong current of excited public opinion.

BOXING DAY.

Although the hysterical conviviality with which writers of the Dickens school have done their best to associate Christmas, is manifestly on the decline, Christmas has this year been celebrated with more than the usual amount of drunkenness. Christmas Day, itself, passed off quietly and decently enough, on the whole, but Boxing Day was given up to steady and persistent drinking. An act was passed last session, abolishing certain holidays throughout the year, and providing that bills falling due on any of these days should not be payable till the following day. Boxing Day (the day after Christmas) is one of these statute holidays, and was generally observed as such. People had to lay in a stock of provisions on Saturday to last them till Wednesday, for nearly all the shops were closed during the interval, and all business suspended. On Boxing Day it rained dismally from morning to night; it was wretched work walking about the dripping, muddy streets, without even the solace of shop-windows to look at; but, if every other place was closed, at least the public-houses were open, and drove a roaring trade. If there had been a deliberate design to make as many people drunk as possible, arrangements could not have been more systematically and effectually made for the purpose, and the result was, of course, inevitable. In a primitive state of society, where every man sufficeth for himself, it might be practicable for everybody to make holiday at the same time, but the plan is preposterous and absurd in a civilized community, where one set of people cannot properly make holiday unless there is another set of people to wait on them and minister to their wants. The amusements of the people in this country have never received the attention they deserve. If there are to be general holidays, something might surely be done to enable the working classes to spend them pleasantly and wholesomely. It is almost a pity that, under the new educational system, billiards and dominoes are not to be taught compulsorily, for they would be a valuable counteractive against drunkenness. The great distinction between a French or German workman and an English workman is that the recreations of the former are very much the same as those of the classes above him, except that they are combined in a coarser and cheaper fashion. A Parisian *ouvrier* may be extremely ignorant and illiterate, but he can handle a cue or take a hand at dominoes, and amuse himself at a café for hours together, without partaking of anything more than a glass of sugar and water, or a cup of coffee. If he rises in life, he can frequent a superior order of café, and treat himself to better *consommations*, but the general character of his amusements remains the same. But an English laborer or artisan has seldom any resource beyond his pipe and pot of beer; it is doubtful whether he is skilled even in skittles. The public-house which he frequents is a mere drinking shop, and has no recommendation or fitness for anything else. A man goes in and orders his beer or spirits, and when he drinks it he is expected, if he remains much longer, to order a fresh supply. Perhaps a newspaper may be provided, but this is the exception rather than the rule. The consequence is that a working man can only go on drinking, and if he is at all lucky and gets into a better position, he has no amusements to fall back upon, and can only regale himself as before, with a glass and pipe. It is remarkable that no Englishman, as far as I know, has ever attempted to improve upon the ordinary drinking shop. Some Frenchmen and Italians have established large cafés in different parts of London, in any one of which several hundred people can find room at a time, and where there are papers, dominoes, drafts, and perhaps half a dozen billiard tables. These places, however, are chiefly frequented by clerks and middle-class people, and there are no establishments of the kind for working men. It would be well if the Licensing bill of next session were to afford some encouragement for the erection of large halls where working men could assemble for conversation and amusement, and where they could procure at least ale, if not spirits; and if it were also to sweep away the worst of the dirty, fetid dens, which are nothing better than licensed poisoning shops. F. H. J.

THE TAMMANY WAR.

How the Conflict Stands—What the Sachems Say on the Subject—An Irregularly Elected General Committee—Judge Barnard's Injunction Order.

The war which broke out in the Tammany ranks on Tuesday night of last week is about to be renewed and prosecuted with great vigor on both sides.

The Sachems who refused to acknowledge the General Committee were: James B. Nicholson, Acting Grand Sachem; Emanuel B. Hart, Matthew T. Brennan, Douglas Taylor, District Attorney Garvin, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and Isaac Bell. Subsequently a full meeting of the Sachems was held at Mr. JARVIS' office, at which CHAS. G. CORNELL, Justice DOWLING and Ex-Senator BRADLEY approved by resolution of the action taken by the seven Sachems. It is believed, however, that this indorsement is intended as a "blind," and that the three dilatory Sachems are to be engaged, but not openly, in the war against their seven brothers.

It is now asserted that the so-called General Committee had made an unwarranted use of the names of some of the most prominent Democrats of the City. Among those thus declared elected to this Committee were Charles O'Conor, Judge Spencer, James Brooks, (then in Europe,) Augustus Schell, Isaac Bell, Horace F. Clark, and some others. Not one of these persons authorised the use of his name, and all were greatly surprised when they were informed of it. There were many members of the General Committee who approved of the action of the Sachems, expressing themselves deeply gratified, and pronounced Judge BARNARD's writ of mandamus clearly out of order. The others, however, as it is known, put on their war-paint and raised a howl against the unyielding Sachems. This proceeding on the part of Judge BARNARD is, the Sachems say, plainly illegal for one reason, among others, that he is a member of the Tammany Society and a party in interest in the matter. It was expected that the argument on the injunction order would be had yesterday, but although the case came up before Judge BARRETT in the Supreme Court, Chambers, it was adjourned until to-morrow, owing to the absence of counsel. The Sachems are sanguine of success in this legal proceeding, as are also their counsel, Messrs. BROWN, HALL and VANDERPOEL.

In addition to the facts already stated—and which are authoritatively given—the writer was yesterday furnished with other interesting and important facts in connection with this war of the Tammanyites. The building known as Tammany Hall is owned by a corporate body. The property is valued at $225,000, and the bonds are mainly held by Matthew T. Brennan, Samuel J. Tilden, Augustus Schell, John T. Hoffman, George W. McLean, Richard Schell, James B. Nicholson, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., George Law, S. S. Cox, John Kelly, Isaac Bell, Richard O'Gorman, Oswald Ottendorfer, and other wealthy members of the Tammany Society. These gentlemen constitute the stockholders, while the Sachems are the trustees of the Society. The latter are required to take care of the property and allow no use to be made of it which in their judgment may be inimical to the best interests of the Society. They say that the General Committee of the Tammany Democracy—even when regularly elected—have no right to demand the use of the hall, and that the meetings of that committee which have been held there in the past were permitted simply as an act of courtesy. To use the language of one of the Sachems, "The Republican General Committee, or the Hoboken Turtle Club, have just as much right to demand the use of the hall as the Tammany General Committee." The Sachems are determined, if necessary, to have this matter settled by the Courts, and it is likely that an action for trespass will be instituted against some of the members of the General Committee which met at Tammany last week.

One cause of the present trouble is said to be the election, by the Society at a recent meeting, of 100 members, many of whom were opposed to the Tweed element of the organization. Among these 100 men were William H. Vanderbilt, C. K. Garrison, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Judge Robinson, Gen. George B. McClellan, James S. Thayer, Lawrence R. Jerome, Homer A. Nelson, Robert J. Dillon, John T. Agnew, Leander Buck, Gen. Abram Duryea, John Savage, Robert B. Roosevelt, Clarkson N. Potter, Horace F. Clark, Judge Frederick W. Loew, Judge James C. Spencer, Ex-Judge Samuel Jones and Gen. Martin T. McMahon. The Sachems say that they desire to receive into their Society many of the most respectable members of the Democratic Party in this City. The Society now numbers about 400 members, and of these at least three-fourths will support the Sachems in the action taken last week.

Exactly how this warlike campaign is going to end no one can at present foresee. The Sachems are keeping remarkably cool over the matter, but the General Committee, who were refused peaceable admittance to the wigwam, are loud in their declarations of war. They have threatened to make CHARLES O'CONOR Chairman of the Committee, and then apply for admission to the Tammany building. Whether they will carry out this threat remains to be seen, but as Ex-Senator GENET, Justice DOWLING, Justice SCOTT, and some other leaders of the opposition, are pushing the matter ahead, it is evident that the Sachems cannot win the victory which they hope to gain without making a hard fight.

How Our Markets Were Managed Under Tammany Rule—The Case of Mr. Robert Gow.

A case has been up for examination before Controller GREEN, which illustrates in a remarkable degree the system of terrorism formerly exercised by the Tammany Ward politicians in their respective districts. Mr. ROBERT GOW, of No. 279 Hudson-street, and late owner of a poultry-stand in Clinton Market, had the misfortune to offend the autocratic MICHAEL NORTON by acting as Federal Supervisor of Election in the Eighth Ward at the election in November, 1870. On the 28th of that month Mr. GOW was summarily suspended, and forbidden to sell in the market again. With some difficulty, and after three days' delay, he obtained permission to sell off his stock in hand, and forty-eight hours were allowed him for this purpose. No sooner had he reopened his stand than two men, calling themselves inspectors, seized over $100 worth of stock, on the ground that it was stale. Mr. GOW was formally dispossessed of his stand on the 6th of December. On the 1st of the month he had attempted to hire a store of SHEDDON & Co., in Spring-street; but an agent of the "MIKE" Norton Association forestalled him, hired the store till the 1st of January, and paid a deposit of $5, which is all that ever has been paid. Foiled in this attempt, Mr. GOW hired a stand on the sidewalk of HAYS & HOSKINS, also in Spring-street, and placed an agent there to sell for him. The second day after this was done, an officer called on Mr. HOSKINS, and informed him that he must turn GOW out of that place. Mr. HOSKINS refused, and when Police Captain MACDONALD called on him and threatened, he defied him. Nothing more was done with Mr. HOSKINS. He was evidently too hard a nut to crack.

Mr. GOW had hired the stand till the 1st of January only, and when the time was up he again rented the store of SHEDDON & Co. He entered on the first of the month. The next morning Mr. SHEDDON received an intimation that unless he turned GOW out it would be made hotter for him than ever it had been. Mr. SHEDDON knew, from experience, what this meant, and Mr. GOW had to go. Thinking it no use to fight longer, he gave up the contest and left the poultry business. Since the changes in the City Government, however, he has renewed the fight with better hopes of success. Mr. GOW's application for his old stand is now before Controller GREEN. Its present occupant is one HENRY WARNER.

The Wilson Homicide.

ROBERT MCCORMICK, who, it was alleged, inflicted such injuries upon HUGH WILSON, of No. 2,207 Third-avenue, as to cause his death, yesterday morning surrendered himself at the Twelfth Precinct Station-house. MCCORMICK stated that WILSON was an habitual drunkard, and seeing him about to attack his mother-in-law, an aged and infirm lady, with a dangerous weapon, he pushed him away to save her from the threatened blow, and WILSON, reeling backward, fell to the floor. Upon making a post-mortem examination, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH found that two of WILSON's ribs had been fractured, and that he had received other injuries sufficient to cause death. MCCORMICK was arraigned before Coroner KEENAN, yesterday, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear for further examination.

BLUE-STONE QUARRYING.

Origin of the Business—Interesting Statistics—Where Flagging Comes From—History of the Companies.

The flagging-stone business has reached such large proportions along the Erie Railway and Delaware and Hudson Canal that the incidents connected with its inauguration and growth possess no little interest.

Blue-stone quarrying has been a leading and very profitable industry along the Hudson River for half a century, but about Port Jervis, Monticello, and other places near the Erie, it is of but a few years' growth. The first quarries worked in the Hudson River section was at Quarryville, Ulster County, which was opened in 1830. The existence of quarries in that vicinity was known many years earlier, but no practical benefit was ever derived from them until that year. As an evidence of the extent of the deposits of blue-stone, it may be mentioned that the original quarry at Quarryville is still worked, and yields a large quantity of valuable stone annually. Closely following the opening of the Quarryville works, operations were commenced by parties at Wilbur, Alligerville, Highland Falls, and other places in Ulster County, and about the same time in Greene County. The quarries in Ulster County are now almost entirely under control of the Bigelow Blue-stone Company, which does a business of over $1,000,000 annually. The Company works about 4,000 acres of valuable quarry land, which yields, besides flagging, an excellent quality of building, coping and cornice stone, which are not found in the Orange and Sullivan County quarries. The Bigelow Blue-stone Company dresses its stone at the quarries, employing ingenious machinery and many hundred workmen, besides hundreds of common laborers, boys, and numerous teams. The horses used at these quarries are the most powerful specimens of their species, and are selected with the hard service they are put to especially in view. Loads that it would require four ordinary horses to draw are drawn by a team of these with apparent ease. The stone from these quarries is taken principally to the New-York market, down the Hudson River, in boats belonging to the Company. There are many private quarries in the region, but their products are chiefly purchased by the Bigelow Company.

The discovery of stone quarries in Sullivan County was first made near Westbrookville, shortly after the completion of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Like the country about Port Jervis, that section was and is noted for great numbers of rattlesnakes. These reptiles make their dens in the rocky fissures in the mountains, and it was in those days one of the sports of the neighborhood to hunt for their dens, and kill the venomous inmates, by prying and smoking them out of their places of resort. It was on one of these "smoking" expeditions that "Uncle Steve" GRIFFIN, a noted character of Sullivan County, discovered a stone quarry near Westbrookville. He had found unmistakable indications of a rattlesnake den, and with his crowbar was prying in a fissure to make room for inserting his material for making smoke. While thus engaged he was astonished by the splitting of a thin, smooth slab, several feet in dimension. He did not attach any importance to his discovery, merely remarking when he returned home that he had "killed more'n a thousand rattlesnakes, and had buried 'em under a patent grave-stone he'd found up there." He subsequently exhibited his "patent grave-stone" to others, who at once pronounced it a blue-stone quarry. It was not developed, however, until thirty-five years after. In 1865, Mr. GEORGE WATERS, then a prominent stone operator at Kingston, N. Y., and whose father discovered and opened the first quarry at Quarryville, made a prospecting tour through the Sullivan and Orange regions, and became convinced that the Westbrookville quarries were valuable. He purchased a tract of land, upon which was the quarry discovered by GRIFFIN, and at once commenced operations. The first stone that ever went down the canal was sent down that season by WATERS & KILGOUR, the latter being the present superintendent of the New-York and Pennsylvania Blue-stone Company. Six boat-loads were shipped to market during the season. This was the commencement of an immense business. Messrs. WATERS & KILGOUR subsequently disposed of their Westbrookville quarries to Mr. W. B. FITCH, of Kingston, now one of the largest operators in the trade. In 1866 a Scotchman named JOHNSON purchased a tract of land in Pike County, Penn., near the line of the Erie Railway at Pond Eddy, for the purpose of farming. Soon after he discovered flagging-stone upon his land. JOHNSON had been an operator in the celebrated flagging quarries in South Wales, and at once knew the value of his discovery. He at once endeavored to enlist with him some one with capital to work the quarries, but it was some time before he succeeded. Finally a young man named ROWE, of Sussex County, New-Jersey, interested himself with JOHNSON, and the two took out a large quantity of excellent stone. Before getting it to market, however, ROWE died at Milford, Penn., and operations soon ceased. In 1868, after GEORGE WATERS had disposed of his quarry interests at Westbrookville, reports of the existence of quarry land along the Erie began to reach the other regions. They were at first not credited, but Mr. WATERS paid the section a visit, and was so favorably impressed with the indications that he at once purchased 3,800 acres of land, in which tract was the original quarry of JOHNSON & ROWE. The friends of Mr. WATERS predicted sad failure and ruin would come of the venture, but he again associated Mr. J. F. KILGOUR with him, and the two made preparations to work their quarries and develop the wealth they believed was hidden in the wild and mountainous acres they had purchased. It was with the greatest difficulty that they obtained laborers to commence with. Quarrymen were loth to leave places where a livelihood was certain and go to work where all was uncertainty. Finally, by the offering of large wages, a few men were put to work in April, 1869. It needed but a few days' work to demonstrate the fact that the Pond Eddy Quarries were a success, and in the following June the venturesome proprietors had put eighty men to work, and capitalists began to make inquiries into the investment. Shortly after the success of the quarries was demonstrated, the Pennsylvania Blue Stone Company was organized at Port Jarvis, KILGOUR and VIGNES were the principal members, and to them Mr. WATERS sold his interest in the quarries at a heavy advance on his purchase. Subsequently, the New-York Blue-stone Company was formed, of which the late JAMES FISK, Jr., and other Erie magnates were members. This Company made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Company, by which the latter, retaining ownership of the quarries, should sell the stone to the former at a stipulated price, the two consolidating under one corporation title, "The New-York and Pennsylvania Blue-stone Company." Thus the Erie Railway managers virtually became the owners of the quarries, and commanded the market at once. In the meantime, many other quarries had been opened below and above this Pond Eddy property, and they were leased by this Company as fast as opened, until it now controls over 4,000 acres of the most valuable quarry land in the entire Ulster, Orange or Sullivan region. The main property of the Company is on the west side of the Erie Railway, in Pike County, Penn., but it also owns and controls quarries across the Delaware River in Sullivan County, and along the line of the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway in Orange County. The Company furnishes employment to over 800 men in the Summer, and about 400 in the Winter, besides many teams. It ships most of its stone by the Erie, of course, although the past season about 800 tons were sent down the canal. The railroad shipments are immense. During the year 1871 the Company shipped 3,700,000 square feet of stone to market over the Erie, returning a revenue for freight to the railway company of over $100,000. The offices of the Company are at Port Jervis, N. Y.

But there are many private quarries in the vicinity of Pond Eddy which are not controlled by the above company. These are along the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in Sullivan County and in Pike County, Pennsylvania, the latter principally on the Lackawanna River. The stone from these is all purchased from WILLIAM B. FITCH, of the Wilbur, Ulster County, quarries, by Mr. WALTERS, at Port Jervis, and by him sold to New-York parties. The past season there were sent from Port Jervis 20,000 tons of blue stone, over the canal, costing $17,000 or $18,000 for toll.

The Deerpark Blue-stone Company, owning quarries in Orange and Sullivan Counties, is a corporation of recent growth, and is composed of prominent New-York capitalists. All shipments made by them must be by canal, as the rates of freight are placed so high by the Erie Railway Company that all competition with their stone from Pond Eddy is placed out of the question. The Deerpark Company own valuable quarry property.

The quarrying business, in the combined regions, gives employment to from 2,000 to 3,000 men, and is a source of great benefit to many villages which are necessarily the base of supplies for this large army.

Business at the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the following prisoners were sentenced:

WILLIAM DOWNS, grand larceny, one year's imprisonment. FRANK WILSON, attempt at grand larceny, one year's imprisonment. JOHN DONAHUE, attempt at burglary, two years' imprisonment.

The Grand Jury has adjourned until to-morrow.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 17: Nos. 67, 3, 4, 7½, 10, 11, 13, 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—The United States vs. ship Eastern.	46—Tobias vs. Jewett.
42—Peck vs. Burns.	47—Abrams vs. Moller.
44—Millard vs. Lockwood.	49—King vs. Johnson.
45—Riley vs. Spear.	51—Quinn vs. ship James Foster.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Lawton vs. Kail.	214—In re Damesall.
194—Klinck vs. Kelly.	215—Easton vs. Murray.
195—Howard vs. Rees.	216—Martine vs. International Life Insurance Society.
196—Bishop vs. Kelley.	217—Sun Mutual Ins. Co. vs. McCall.
197—Caldwell vs. Dunn.	218—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
198—Price vs. Wilson.	219—Hagen vs. Bowery National Bank.
199—Austin vs. Ahearne.	220—Jones vs. De Granela.
201—Same vs. Same.	221—Levy vs. Strauss.
202—Gans vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.	222—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. McFeely.
[illegible]—Dickey vs. Bensch.	224—Bernea vs. Bernea.
[illegible]—Hoyt vs. Sprague.	
[illegible]—Durgie vs. Bedlow.	
[illegible]—Ayres vs. Chittenden.	
[illegible]—Strong vs. Myers.	
213—Howell vs. Sherman.	
[illegible]—Wagstaff vs. Bartlett.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Tarry vs. Stephens.	69—Williams vs. The Mayor, &c.
[illegible]—Broome vs. Winter.	70—Black vs. The Mayor, &c.
[illegible]—Waddy vs. Egan.	71—Peck vs. The Mayor, &c.
[illegible]—Cohen vs. The Mayor, &c.	72—Jones vs. Millard.
[illegible]—Coffey vs. The Mayor, &c.	73—Wigfall vs. Mayers.

Call No. 102—Fuller vs. Avery.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Syde vs. Central National Bank.	561—Glasser vs. Cleveland Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Wera vs. Erie Railway Company.	562—Same vs. Commissa Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y. City.
237—Lynch vs. Benn.	563—May vs. Market Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y. City.
[illegible]—Holden vs. Burnhaur.	567—Fisdo vs. Wood.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Milliken.	568—Kahn vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.
[illegible]—Vose vs. Fessenden.	569—Schuchardt vs. Mayor and City of New-York.
[illegible]—Winans vs. Winans.	571—Gallagher vs Van Arden.
[illegible]—Ayon vs. Fadan.	572—Porter vs. Moore.
[illegible]—Winans vs. Winans.	
[illegible]—Steinberger vs. Rosenstock.	
[illegible]—Winans vs. Irwin.	
[illegible]—Fechheimer vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y. City.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co. of N. Y.	1185—Heerbrandt vs. Krahe.
[illegible]—Ettinger vs. North American Fire Ins. Co.	979—Brown vs. Liverpool and Gt. Western S. S. Co.
[illegible]—Ettinger vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.	602—Reed vs. Waterhouse.
[illegible]—Ettinger vs. Home Fire Ins. Co.	1205—Lough vs. Romaine.
[illegible]—Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	1283—Townshend vs. Barr.
[illegible]—Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Ins. Co.	1293—Shuster vs. Bache.
[illegible]—Klein vs. Badenhoff.	1347—Daly vs. Mercantile Loan and W. House Co.
1335—O'Brien vs. Mech. & Traders' Fire Ins. Co.	1349—Bretsfelder vs. Goldsmith.
[illegible]—Travers vs. O'Brien.	1350—Ludlow vs. McComb.
[illegible]—Tichen vs. Levy.	1361—Adriance vs. Old Dom'n S. S. Co.
	1375—Solus vs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Ely vs. O'Brien.	790—Materback vs. Jordine.
[illegible]—Sturgis vs. Murray.	760—Andrews vs. O'Brien.
[illegible]—Ettinger vs. London, Liverpool Fire Insurance Co.	832—Bedwich vs. McKim.
	862—Mitchell vs. West.
[illegible]—Ettinger vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co.	950—Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Insurance Co.
[illegible]—Ettinger vs. Lafayette Ins. Co.	938—Powell, Jr. vs. Berine.
[illegible]—Ettinger vs. Washington Ins. Co.	1170—Queen vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.
[illegible]—Carprew vs. Knnested.	846—Sallcott vs. Belding.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Hauff vs. Reynolds.	7320—Bodine vs. Lynch.
7034—Steinrich vs. Wright.	—Beer vs. Von De Walbeck.
[illegible]—Gillespie vs. Buckley.	
7049—Von Seelen vs. Brennan.	3567—Stewart vs. Ashby.
	3534—Snow vs. Doby.
7494—Shay vs. Jenkins.	—Surre vs. Lloyd.
[illegible]—Jenin vs. Lippenatt.	3671—Brandt vs. Bulden.
[illegible]—Cullen vs. Leopold.	—Doran vs. Manlan.
[illegible]—Pessinger vs. Rose.	—Bear vs. Wolf.
[illegible]—Pelton vs. Brown.	3680—Hallatain vs. Tribble.
7677—Schultz vs. Schmidt.	
7773—Keyes vs. N. G. C. P. N. and E. R. R. R. Co.	—Wilson vs. Hoffman.
	—Winter vs. Smith.
	—Karston vs. Amsen.
7774—Ryan vs. Coates.	—Steinlein vs. Hanger.
7775—Noeller vs. Bock.	—Farrington vs. Cooney.
7791—Straus vs. Von De Walbeck.	

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
7654—Candy vs. Frey.	7776—Lighthill vs. Brennan.
[illegible]—Meyer vs. Ban.	7777—Fisher vs. Humphreys S. H. Medicine Co.
[illegible]—Doll vs. Lyon.	7785—Lidgerwood vs. Mancosos.
[illegible]—Bandman vs. Jones.	
[illegible]—Mullen vs. Kelly.	7786—Marshall vs. Brockway.
[illegible]—Keevie vs. Eisen.	
[illegible]—Shaffer vs. Wenberry.	7788—Torry vs. Kahn.
[illegible]—Kassinger vs. Walsh.	
[illegible]—Arnold vs. Edwards.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	
1—The People vs. William Marx; rape.	5—The People vs. James Delaney; petit larceny.
2—The People vs. Michael O'Brien; burglary.	6—The People vs. Frederick Jackson; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. John B. Lawrence; grand larceny.	7—The People vs. David Vantine; assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Wm. McLaughlin and William Jones; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—In the Court of Appeals today the following judgments were affirmed with costs: Watson vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company; Garnsey vs. Rodgers; Jones vs. The Northern Central Railroad Company; Rainesford vs. Rainesford; Garrett vs. Schaffer; Field vs. Munson.

Judgments reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Ferris vs. Mowery; Baldwin vs. Burrows; Hoffman vs. Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn; Clark vs. Shehan; Baird vs. Gillett; Cayughey vs. Smith.

Order and judgment of the Supreme Court affirmed—The People vs. Purcell.

Order affirmed with costs—Griffin vs. Graffen, in the matter of the *Evergreen*.

Order granting a new trial reversed and judgment on verdict affirmed, with costs—Welch vs. Sage.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed and judgment on the report of the referee affirmed, with costs—Winslow vs. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 16.

By Judge Barrett.

Granger vs. La Albra Silver Mining Company; motion granted.

Brumstead et al. vs. Breslie, &c.; attachment granted, bailable in $100.

Michelbucker vs. Staab; allowance of $250 granted.

Carter vs. Kain, &c.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Norwood, Jr., vs. Rathbone; order settled in accordance with decision; a stay cannot be granted, as that would in effect reinstate the injunction, which I think would be dissolved.

Homes, Booth, &c., vs. Winkel; Smith et al. vs. Washington Life Insurance Company; Keogh et al. vs. Champlan; Runkle vs. Morton; Comstock vs. Olney; Kingsland et al. vs. Rogers et al.; Pries vs. Rydlewski et al.; Hamblin vs. Fresse et al.; Shaws vs. Harker et al.; Anderson vs. Shervin et al.; Comstock vs. Olney; motions granted.

Brown vs. Ticken; motion denied.

Eliot vs. Readers, (two cases;) allowance of $60 under section 308, and two and a half per cent. under section 309 granted. Reference ordered to sell.

In the matter of the accounting of C. J. Cambreling, receiver, &c.; reference ordered.

Schenck vs. Hackley; motion granted, and cause referred to Charles F. Kirkland, Esq., to hear and determine.

Sherwood vs. Central Railroad Company of New-York; extra allowance of $250 granted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bloom et al.; judgment ordered, with reference to compute.

Churchill vs. Blondell; reference ordered to compute, &c.

Shipman vs. Winters et al.; judgment and reference ordered to compute, &c.

In the matter of Mary Abernethy, a lunatic; reference to Hon. Josiah Sutherland to take proof and report on the petition.

Royce vs. McCallum; motion denied without cost.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 16.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Oliver T. Buell vs. The Tobacco Manufacturers' Company; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 16.

By Judge Loew.

Cambers vs. Terpie; motion to strike out parts of answer denied, without costs.

Faby vs. Moran; order for attachment granted.

Jackson vs. McKinzie; Rand vs. Bernard; Crane vs. Genin; motion granted.

Locinesa vs. Clausen; motion denied and stay vacated.

Mary Carey vs. Thomas W. Carey; motion denied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Mateo C. Rodrigues and Felipe Cachas vs. Moses H. Grinnell, Ex-Collector of the Port of New-York.—This was an action to recover certain moneys paid in excess of duties on 348 hogsheads and twenty-nine barrels of Porto Rico sugar, imported by the plaintiffs Aug. 2, 1869. The plaintiffs allege that when the sugar was imported it was placed in an United States bonded warehouse, and appraised by Thomas McElrath, United States Appraiser at this port, as No. 12 Dutch standard, and duly assessed thereon at the rate of three cents per pound. Portions of said sugar were withdrawn in the regular manner up to April 14, 1870, when there remained ninety-two hogsheads only. On these the Collector required that duty should be paid at the rate of three and a half cents per pound, and that an additional sum of one-half cent per pound should be paid on all the sugar withdrawn. The plaintiffs paid the alleged illegal exaction, under protest, which amounted, with interest to date, to $3,163, and this sum the present action was brought to recover. For the defense it was argued that the original appraisal was not final, the goods being always liable to re-appraisement; and further that the plaintiffs had failed to comply with the statute requiring them to submit their protest to the Secretary of the Treasury before bringing an action at law.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 16.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE LITIGATIONS.

William Ettinger vs. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.—This is one of twelve suits now on the day calendar of the Superior Court, to recover losses under policies of fire insurance. About two years ago, the plaintiff, who is a large fur manufacturer of this City, sustained loss by fire which was divided up among twelve insurance companies, of which the defendant in this case was one. All the companies, including the present, set up the defense of fraudulent overvaluation. After a trial lasting a week the question of a fraudulent overvaluation, together with other questions as to value, were submitted to the jury by the Court. The jury found that there had been no fraudulent overvaluation, and gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $15,515 58, with two years' interest, and the Judge granted an extra allowance of five per cent. The second case of the twelve is now on trial.

Joseph P. Joachimsen and Ex-Recorder Smith for plaintiff; Tracy, Olmstead and Tracy for defendant.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship—Shameless Frauds in Counting the Votes—Further Testimony for the Defense.

The case of MURRAY vs. COULTER, still drags its weary length in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge BRADY and a Jury.

Police Officer JAMES K. PHILLIPS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified to having seen a portion of the canvass at the Station-house, on the night of the election; the canvassers were HAGGERTY and CLARK; the canvassers changed the votes, giving MURRAY's small vote to COULTER, and COULTER's large vote to MURRAY; those present characterized the act as barefaced robbery; witness complained to the Captain, and was directed to watch the canvass; did watch it, and made a memorandum of the result, which he has since lost; saw an attempt by some person to put some of the ballots in the stove; was stopped by the doorman; heard some one at the same time say it was all right, he had it all down; Sergt. WRIGHT said on the occasion that if he was Captain he would lock up both canvassers; that it was barefaced robbery. JOHN LEVINS swore to having also been present in the Station-house when the canvass was made; when the files were prepared it was evident that COULTER's was very full and the others very light; saw that Canvasser HAGGERTY was giving the small number of votes to COULTER and the large number to MURRAY; witness stated to HAGGERTY that he was not doing right, and that he would make a charge against him; while arguing with witness, HAGGERTY made a move toward the fire as if to burn some ballots, and witness immediately snatched the paper on which HAGGERTY had been figuring; HAGGERTY then asked witness to return the paper, and that he would make it right, and Mr. CLARK added that he had the figures right; the paper was then returned, and the number of votes called out afterward the very reverse of what they had previously been.

Several other witnesses were placed on the stand to contradict plaintiff's testimony in some minor matters. Among these latter was a man named HADDEN, who was asked what his business was, and he replied that he was a "general laborer." When asked what he meant by general laborer, he replied that he sold liquor and turned a keno wheel.

The case will be continued today.

National Temperance Society—Meeting of the Board of Managers—The Work of the Society.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society was held yesterday. The receipts of the publication department for 1871 were $39,988 61; donations, $9,370 22; Total, 49,359 03. The fund of $20,000, inaugurated some time ago, has nearly all been subscribed, and about $10,000 paid in. The present indebtedness is about $9,000; assets about $27,000. Since the organization of the Society in 1865, it has expended about $60,000 in stereotyping and engraving the literary matter published by it. It has published over forty-five bound volumes, nearly 300 varieties of tracts and pamphlets, and two monthly periodicals. *The Youths' Temperance Banner* has a present circulation of 130,000, and is rapidly increasing. Thirty-four bound volumes for Sunday-school libraries have also been published. Today will be held at Troy, the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, when the matter of a Prohibitory law will come up. The temperance men expect that the Local Prohibitory law, that was introduced at the last session of the Legislature, will be passed this Winter. This bill provides that the citizens of the different towns shall decide by vote whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold within their borders.

Life in a Sailors' Boarding-House.

O. H. DAHLGREN, L. J. BOSTROM, J. A. ARBINO and N. E. WINKING, seamen, were brought before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, on complaint of the Swedish Consul, charged with deserting from the Swedish bark *Maria Augusta*. The examination disclosed that the men had been induced to desert by one H. SCHEFF, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house, No. 132 Liberty-street. The warrants for the arrest of the men were given to Deputy Marshals CROWLEY and PURVIS, who, in attempting to serve them, encountered the whole forces of the boarding-house drawn up in hostile array, headed by SCHEFF in person. A fight ensued. The Marshals drew their revolvers, and belabored the enemy with the butts; several were knocked down, and those who were not fled to the roof of the house demoralized. To this elevated position they were pursued by the victorious officers, who captured the four deserters, handcuffed and marched them before the Commissioner, who held them for examination.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

CAROLINE EDWARDS, a colored woman, who lives at No. 71 Thompson-street, when returning home, yesterday morning, was attacked by GEO. CRAWFORD, who stabbed her in the left breast, inflicting a slight wound. CRAWFORD escaped.

HENRY DOLLMAN, aged fifty-two years, of No. 188 Allen-street, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the breast, but did not inflict a fatal wound.

At noon, yesterday, CHARLES LANGONIS, twenty-four years of age, jumped from the roof of the four-story building No. 233 Fifth-street, with the intent to kill himself. He was picked up alive, and it was found that he had received no other injuries than compound fractures of both legs.

ROBERT BAKER, aged seventeen years, died yesterday, from injuries received three weeks ago by being crushed in the machinery, at No. 125 Eldridge-street.

JOHN BAKER, aged fifty-seven years, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, from a fracture of the skull, received on Saturday by falling down-stairs at No. 211 Front-street.

Another Sneak Robbery.

Monday afternoon two sneak-thieves entered the office of J. S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-street, and, as usual, one pretended a desire to buy some gold securities, and thus engaged attention, while the other walked away with a tin box containing thirty-three railway bonds for $1,000 each, and a promissory note for $14,978 45, all of which the thieves found, upon examining their plunder, and probably to their great disgust, to be worthless to them.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 16—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 91⅞; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for money and the account; American Securities—5-20 Bonds, 1862, 91⅞; 1865, 92¼; 1867, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 16—A. M.—United States 5-20 bonds opened at 96¼@96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Rentes closed at 56f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ A. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 28,000 quarters, including 7,500 American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.; sales estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at New-Orleans, shipping or shipped, at 10⅜d. BREADSTUFFS quiet. CORN, 28s. 3d. for New.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Jan. 16—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL, £32 15s. ₱ ton. Common ROSIN, 12s. ₱ cwt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 16.

FIRST BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C. bs. 109⅛	50 Merch. Bank 118
10,000 do. 109⅛	25 Union Bank 134
100,000 do. 109¼	20 Bank of Commerce 115
7,000 U. S. 6s C. '81 [illegible]	5 Continental Bank 93
34,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 c. 111½	6 do. 93
	29 Metropol. Bank 136
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R. [illegible]	10 Fourth Nat. Bank 110
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. c. 110	50 Ger. Am. Bank 108
5,000 do. [illegible]	14 Am. Exch. Bank 112½
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur'ncy 115⅛	100 American Coal 43½
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. [illegible]	100 Con. Coal of Md. 50
20,000 S. C. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July [illegible]	100 West. Union Tel. 73⅛
18,000 Mo. St. 6s 95	600 do. bet. call 73¼
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old [illegible]	600 do. 73⅛
10,000 Ar. 7s, iss. to L. R. & Ft. S. [illegible]	100 Cant. Co. bet. call 81¼
	100 Spring Mt. Coal [illegible]
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 94½	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. 55¾
2,000 N. Y. [illegible]	700 do. 56¼
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. [illegible]	100 do. bet. call 56⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87 97	10 Adams Express 91½
7,000 Harlem 1st 102	10 Am. Merch. U. Ex. 61½
1,000 Erie 4th 98½	200 U. S. Express 72¼
5,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d 97	100 do. 72¼
2,000 Mich. So. 2d [illegible]	100 do. 72¼
2,000 do. 99¼	100 N. Y. C. & Hud. c. 97⅜
4,000 Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. bs. 103½	50 do. b3. 97¾
16,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 102¼	2000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. [illegible]
7,000 do. [illegible]	600 Erie bet. call [illegible]
3,000 U. Pac. 1st c. 93½	500 do. 34¼
120,000 do. [illegible]	600 do. 34¼
24,000 do. 93½	6 Mich. Cen. 116¼
30,000 U. P. 7s L. G. bs. 84	25 L. S. & Mich. So. 91⅞
5,000 do. c. 83½	200 Union Pac. b3. 32½
27,000 U. Pac. Inc. 7s 88	100 Clev. & Pittsburgh 91¼
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. 73½	300 do. 91½
31,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. bds. 100	200 do. 91¼
	24 [illegible]
11,000 H. & St. J. C. bs. [illegible]	25 Chi. & N. W. 74¼
14,000 T. & W. C. C. bs. 90	25 do. 74¼
18,000 Han. & Nap. bds. [illegible]	20 do. bet. call [illegible]
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st. 107½	300 Chi. & R. I. b. c. 111⅛
18,000 C. R. I. & Pac. 7s. [illegible]	100 do. 111½
5,000 do. 102½	50 Mil. & St. Paul 57
17,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 105	700 do. 56¾
500 Mor. & Es. 2d. 100	100 do. bet. call 56¾
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 3d. [illegible]	200 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 74½
1,000 Clev. & P. 4th. [illegible]	10 Tol. W. & W. Pf. 87½
5,000 O. & Miss. C. bs. [illegible]	1130 Del., Lack. & W. 105
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. [illegible]	50 Ohio & Miss. Pf. 76
15,000 Mil. & S. P. 1st 3s. 110	25 Chi. & Alt. 121½
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. [illegible]	200 Mar. & Essex [illegible]
1,000 do. [illegible]	54 do. [illegible]
13,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 73	10 N. Y. & N. H. [illegible]
30,000 do. 73½	130 St. Louis & I. M. 60
2,000 T., Peo. & W. 2d. [illegible]	200 Han. & St. Jo. [illegible]
5,000 N. J. So. 1st. 70	100 Col., Cin. & I. Cen. 23½
20,000 North Mo. 1st. [illegible]	200 do. [illegible]
1,000 C. & N. W. Eq. 7s. 94	

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. [illegible]	200 Pac. Mail bet. c. [illegible]
2,500 do. 110	2500 do. [illegible]
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. c. 115	300 do. [illegible]
10,000 do. bet. call. 115	100 do. b10. [illegible]
16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 110	400 do. [illegible]
8,000 U. S. 5-20 '62 C. cal'd bs. 20 ser. 110¼	75 Adams Express 91½
	100 do. bet. call 92
5,000 do. 110	25 do. 92½
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 110¼	25 do. 92½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 111⅛	25 Am. M. Un. Ex. 61
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 110⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 97½
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 111¼	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. [illegible]
4,000 do. b3. 111⅛	300 Erie Railway [illegible]
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 111⅛	500 do. bet. call [illegible]
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. 109⅛	600 do. [illegible]
60,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R. 109⅛	12 Erie R. Pref. bet. c. 65
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 65½	500 L. S. & M. So. bet. c. 92¼
25,000 Va. 6s, Con. s3. 52½	100 do. b3. 92⅛
4,000 Va. St. 6s, Def'd. 20½	140 L. S. & M. So. Scrip. [illegible]
50,000 do. 21	100 Clev. & Pitts Guar. 91½
9,000 Mo. St. 6s. 95½	300 do. 91½
6,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds. 102½	100 do. bet. call 91½
25,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 93½	100 Un. Pac. bet. c. b5. 33
10,000 Un. Pac. L. G. 83½	100 Ch. & N. W. Pref. 93½
10,000 Un. Pac. Inc. 88½	200 do. bet. call [illegible]
10,000 Pac. 7s, g. by Mo. 100	300 N. J. Cen. R. 112½
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div. [illegible]	100 N. J. Cen. Scrip. 104½
	100 Mil. & St. P. R. 57½
11,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Cv. 100	100 do. 57½
3,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. [illegible]	100 do. bet. call 57½
3,000 Mich. So. 2d. [illegible]	200 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81½
40 Nassau Bank 104	100 Tol., Wab. & W. 74½
100 Quick. Mining Co. 28½	400 Del., Lack. & W. 105
100 Quicksilver Pref. 30½	500 Ohio & Miss. R. 48
100 Con. Coal, Md. b. c. 50½	100 H. & St. Jo. R. 55
400 West. Un. Tel. b. c. 73½	14 Chic. & Alton R. [illegible]
100 do. c. 73½	300 Col., C. & I. Cen. 23½
400 do. 73½	100 Ch., Bur. & Q. b. c. 137

TUESDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

The Stock Exchange is on the wave of an unusual upward speculation in the Railways. The feeling is more decidedly pronounced and general today than at any time since the New Year. There was a rattling among the dry bones of St. Paul (Common Stock) this morning, and this was about the last of the Western Roads to attract the present confident movement. The Preferred Stock is also on the advance, in view of an early 7 ₱ cent. yearly Dividend. The Toledo and Wabash, Union Pacific and North West Common made further upward progress, without the prospect of present dividends, and Lake Shore and New-York Central were higher than yesterday. The price of Lake Shore is ex-February Dividend, the price of New-York Central includes nearly four months interest in the April Dividend. The Miscellaneous Shares participate quite freely in the *Bull* movement. Heavy purchases were made today of Pacific Mail, and the prices for Western Telegraph and of the Adams Express were further advanced. The Railway Bonds, of established credit, attract both speculative and investment orders. The Union Pacific First Mortgage sold largely at 93½ to 93⅞ ₱ cent. News comes by Cable that the North Pacifics, 7-30 ₱ cents, have been successfully introduced to the English public, and advices are also received that $4,000,000 North-west Land Grants, Winona and St. Peters Division, have been sold in Amsterdam. Even the Southern State Bonds show some improvement, sales of Tennessees at 65½, South Carolinas 25½, and Virginias 52½ ₱ cent.

The Public Funds, if anything, are a shade weaker than yesterday, on the dullness in Gold, and a somewhat indifferent Exchange market.

There was a fair inquiry for Money early in the day at 7 ₱ cent. from the Brokers, but before the close of Bank hours the offerings from lenders were quite free, and some of their balances were ultimately placed below 7 ₱ cent. Gold fell off to 108⅞ ₱ cent. on sales made yesterday, and perhaps again today, against proceeds of certain fresh Railway negotiations abroad. The preliminary movements of the long session in Congress create little or no interest in the Gold Room, and less in Wall-street. No one looks for Specie payments *by legislation*, and but few of our Bankers or Merchants are impatient or likely to be exercised on the subject in any way. The Country at large, it is quite certain, is equally indifferent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The general market in the Hall of the Stock Exchange was firm. The Public Funds showed more demand and better prices on the Street.

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 16.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	109⅛	109⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112	112
American Gold	109	108⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅜	98
N. Y. Cen. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93⅜	94⅛
Reading	114⅛	114⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅜
North-west Common	73⅞	74⅜
North-west Preferred	93⅛	93⅜
Pacific Mail	55⅞	57⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81	81⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅜	57⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	48⅜
Toledo and Wabash	74⅛	75⅛
Western Telegraph	73⅛	73⅛
Erie	35⅛	34⅜
Union Pacific	32⅛	33⅜
Lake Shore	91⅛	[illegible]
Lake Shore Scrip	88	[illegible]

At the very close, on Broad-street, the Railways were steady.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81 114½	5-20 reg., '67 [illegible]
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81 115½	5-20 coup., '67 111½
5-20 reg., '62 110½	5-20 reg., '68 111
5-20 coup., '62 110½	5-20 coup., '68 112
5-20 reg., '64 110½	10-40 reg. 109
5-20 coup., '64 110½	10-40 coup. 110
5-20 reg., '65 110½	5s, reg., '81 109½*
5-20 coup., '65 111½	5s, coup., '81 109½*
5-20 reg., n. i., '65 110	6s Currency [illegible]
5-20 coup., n. i., '65 110½	

*Ex-Dividend.

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange are as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal 124	Western Union Tel. 73¼
Maryland Coal Co. 23	Quicksilver Min. Co. 28½
American Coal 43½	Adams Express 91½
Spring Mount'n Coal 62	Wells-Fargo Express 58½
Canton Co., Balt. 81	Am. M. U. Express 61½
Consol. Coal of Md. 50½	United States Ex. 72¼
Cum. Coal and Iron [illegible]	Pacific Mail S. S. Co. [illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange today for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old 65½	Ark. 6s, Funded 54
Tenn. 6s, new bonds 65½	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Iss. 53
Va. 6s, Cons. bonds 53	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 60
Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 20½	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O. 48
Ga. 7s, new bonds 88	Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv 48
Ga. 7s, Indorsed 75	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 50
N. Car. 6s, old 33	Ohio 6s, '75 100
N. Car. Fund. act, '66 23	Ohio 6s, '81 106
N. Car. Fund. act, '68 20	Ohio 6s, '86 106
N. Car., new bonds 15½	Ind. 5s [illegible]
N. Car. Special tax 12½	Mich. 6s, '73 97
S. Car. 6s 46	Mich. 7s, '83 97½
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July 25½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L. 106
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 22½	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L. 106½
Mo. 6s 95	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73. 106½
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss. 92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74. 106½
Conn. 6s 96	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75. 106½
R. I. 6s 100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77. 106½
Ala. 5s 50	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78. 106½
Ala. 8s 95	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74. 95

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,134,866 86
Gold payments	814,916 96
Gold balance	84,676,671 82
Currency receipts	142,896 66
Currency payments	309,699 28
Currency balance	7,996,169 18
Customs	969,000 00

Mr. Vice-President SYKES, of the Chicago and North-west Road, has made an interesting informal report of the first six months' business of the Road of the current fiscal year of the Company, from June 1 to Nov. 30 inclusive. The results are as follows:

Gross Traffic	$6,230,211
Expenses, Increase, Sinking Fund, &c.	4,310,675
Net to Stockholders	$1,920,536
Surplus brought over June 1	333,550
To Credit Income, Dec. 1	$2,254,087

Out of which 3½ ₱ cent. has been paid on $20,000,000 Preferred Stock. A considerable portion of the cash belonging to Income has been expended on the Winona and St. Peter's extension, west of the Mississippi River, and this money will soon be reimbursed to the Company out of the proceeds of $4,000,000 Land Grant 7 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Winona and St. Peter's, just negotiated in Amsterdam at the equivalent of 90 ₱ cent. currency in New-York. The above gross earnings of the six months compare as follows with the corresponding months of 1870:

June 1, 1871, to Dec. 1, 1871	$6,230,211
June 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1870	7,004,771
Decrease	[illegible]

This difference proves less than was generally looked for, after the falling off of $950,000 in October alone. Both the Common and Preferred Stocks have advanced on this statement.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Directors (whose Dividends are annual only) report as follows of the business of the year 1871:

Gross Traffic	[illegible]
Expenses	[illegible]
Net receipts	[illegible]
Interest on Debt	$1,222,000
Preferred Dividend, 7 ₱ cent.	[illegible]
Leaving to Common Capital	[illegible]

—Or on $11,492,878 Common Stock 6⅞ ₱ cent. No Dividend will be paid at present on the Common Stock, as the Cash means are not in hand, and the policy of further Stock Dividends has been suspended. Both Stocks improved today on this statement.

The Customs receipts in Gold at the Treasury Office here amounted to $1,504,000 since yesterday morning—Monday, $585,000; today, $909,000.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says of the Central Pacific Road that "there has hardly been a day when passengers were blockaded on the Central Pacific, although it was predicted that this road would be impracticable for Winter use. It avails little in the matter of regular mail facilities, that the Central Road can be operated daily, if the Union Pacific must submit to a Winter blockade. Probably we shall know the worst this year. But having had two mild Winters, few of us were prepared for such a siege as we are now suffering."

Active transactions have been renewed in the Stock of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road, on the increased earnings shown at the close of the late year:

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	[illegible]
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870	[illegible]
Increase, 1871	[illegible]

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The State of Missouri, through the Bank of Commerce, is paying off by monthly instalments, as they fall due, $500,000 Missouri State Bonds. The first payment, (January,) is being made in Gold; but the following proceeding took place in the State Senate on Friday last, Jan. 12; yeas, 20; nays, 10:

Whereas, Four hundred and twenty-two bonds of the State of Missouri, of $1,000 each, issued during the year 1852, became redeemable the present year; and

Whereas, The following words occur in each of such bonds, to-wit: "Said State promises to pay in gold and silver coin;" and

Whereas, An act approved Feb. 22, 1851, entitled "An act to expedite the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad," under which said bonds were issued, is printed on the back of each of said bonds, does not specify that the words "gold and silver coin" shall be inserted in said bonds; and

Whereas, Section 7 of said act sets forth in the following language: "And is redeemable at the pleasure of the Legislature at any time after the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof;" therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring therein, That the State Treasurer is hereby directed and required to instruct the financial agent of the State, the National Bank of Commerce of New-York City, to redeem the bonds as they become respectively redeemable, in the year 1872, in legal-tender notes.

The new Stock and Banking firm of Messrs. MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH advertise as general dealers on the Stock Exchange, at No. 3 Exchange-court. Mr. MILLS is the late Cashier of the First National Bank of Greensburg, Ill.; Mr. ROBESON is a member of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. SMITH was lately with Messrs. BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.

The following are the returns of the Local (or State) Banks of this City, under the call of the Superintendent of the Banking Department at Albany, as for Dec. 30, 1871, compared with previous call of Aug. 26.

Liabilities.	Dec. 30.	Aug. 26.
Capital	$15,270,500	$15,516,600
Profits, Net	5,480,200	5,307,600
Circulation	60,700	59,200
Due Banks	2,674,800	2,676,700
Due Depositors	32,104,700	36,280,300
Dividends Unpaid	200,300	182,700
Total	$56,100,700	$61,043,100
Resources.	**Dec. 30.**	**Aug. 26.**
Loans	$40,446,700	$44,515,100
Stocks	1,705,300	2,367,900
Real Estate	1,422,400	1,398,200
Due from Banks	2,777,100	2,512,900
Cash Items	104,800	282,300
Gold and Specie	3,002,900	2,112,300
Greenbacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overdrafts	22,800	11,600
Total	$56,100,700	$61,043,100
Dec. 30, 1871.	**Capital.**	**Profits.**
Manhattan Company	$2,050,000	$1,055,600
Bank of America	3,000,000	2,037,500
Greenwich Bank	200,000	192,200
Pacific Bank	422,700	[illegible]
People's Bank	412,500	230,200
Bank of North America	1,000,000	130,000
Nassau Bank	1,000,000	75,200
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	300,000	214,700
Grocers' Bank	300,000	70,600
North River Bank	400,000	[illegible]
Manuf'rs & Merchants'	500,000	[illegible]
German-American	1,000,000	[illegible]
Dry Goods Bank	1,000,000	34,100
Bull's Head Bank	200,000	[illegible]
West-Side Bank	200,000	[illegible]
Mutual Bank	[illegible]	1,400
Eleventh Ward Bank	200,000	11,500
Germania Bank	200,000	[illegible]
Manufr's' and Builders'	100,000	[illegible]
Harlem Bank	100,000	[illegible]
Security Bank	500,000	12,700
Gold Exchange Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Murray Hill Bank	200,000	11,200
Bank of the Metropolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$15,270,500	$5,480,200

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,006,015.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. *Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.*

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CONSOLIDATED UNITED STATES 5s, 4½s AND 4s, OR CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIXES.

Holders of Five-twenties and other maturing or high-priced securities, can exchange them or reinvest their capital with great safety and advantages of profit and income by substituting in their place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO GOLD BONDS. Only one-eighth part of this loan remains unsold, which is being rapidly taken, with every prospect that the future demand will increase their market price far above the limit fixed by the Company (94 and interest) for the remainder. Among the Directors of the Company are Messrs. C. P. Huntington, Wm. H. Aspinwall, A. A. Low, David Stewart, Jonas G. Clark and others, of New-York City, whose personal attention to its affairs insures honorable and successful management.

We offer them with the same confidence with which we have recommended to our friends and customers the bonds of the Government, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and have no doubt that they will command a like confidence and price with the latter in home and foreign markets.

Principal payable in 1900, interest May and November. They are issued as registered or coupon bonds, in denominations of

$100, costing with accrued interest, today.... $95 18

$500, costing with accrued interest, today.... $475 93

$1,000, costing with accrued interest, today.... $951 84

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of banks and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. Orders for investment stocks and bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX.

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,600,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

INVESTING MONEY.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers to investors the tangible and perfect security of a first-class railroad bond and real estate mortgage combined, where the holder has no anxiety about the title to the property on which his bond is secured. Its 7-30 bonds are exempt from United States taxation, at all times readily negotiable, and make the highest return of profit on the investment compatible with undoubted safety. The bonds pay $73 interest in gold on each $1,000 invested, which becomes a first lien on the great railroad, and a first and only mortgage on the finest land in the country, at the rate of 500 acres for each $1,000 bond. These 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are issued, in denominations of from $100 to $10,000 each, making them equally convenient as 5-20s, just as safe and much more profitable to the holder.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington,

And by Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a thoroughly safe bond, on a completed road, can obtain full particulars on application to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,

No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PORK quiet and unchanged; $13 25 asked. LARD in fair demand; firm for steam at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.—the latter asked; Kettle dull at 9c.@9⅛c. BULK MEATS quiet and unchanged; but little done; Shoulders held 5⅛c.; Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅝c., fully cured. BACON in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Sides, 7⅝c.@7⅞c. LIVE HOGS in fair demand, and advanced to $4 35@$4 60; receipts, 2,000 head. CATTLE dull, and declined 25c. ₱ cwt. WHISKY steady at 88c. Green MEATS—4⅛c. for Shoulders; 5⅛c. for Sides; Hams, 8c.@9⅛c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	25	Oil, bbls.	189
Cotton, bales	2,251	Oil, Lard, bbls.	15
Eggs, bbls.	280	Butter, pkg.	1,170
Flour, bbls.	6,326	Pork, pkgs.	198
Corn-meal, bags	410	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,777
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Lard, tcs.	1,369
Wheat, bushels	2,000	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	39,000	Dead Hogs, No.	428
Oats, bushels	30,000	Cheese, pkgs.	1,306
Malt, bushels	700	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	2,600	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, sacks	931	Rice, pkgs.	55
Flax, bales	66	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hides, bundles	29	Tobacco, hhds.	50
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs.	300
Moss, bales	50	Whisky, bbls.	745
Spirits Turp., bbls.	95	Wool, bales	25
Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Scandia*, for Liverpool—1,074 boxes Bacon, 100 boxes Ham, 1,126 bags Clover-seed, 519 bbls. Rosin, 2,400 Staves, 115 pkgs. Leather Belting, 50 sacks Pecans, 231 hhds. Tallow, 885 tcs. Lard, 1,223 bales Cotton, 100 tcs. Beef, 200 bbls. Pork, 300 bbls. Flour, 160 rolls Leather, 46,764 bushels Wheat, 65 pieces Maple, 105 cases Sewing-machines, 36 bales Tow.

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—8 cases Feathers, 2,153 bales Cotton, 1,330 pkgs. Silver Ore, 533 boxes Tobacco, 2 bbls. Apples, 5 boxes Railroad Circular Boards, 1 bbl. Whisky, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 5 bbls. Oysters, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 33 tcs. Tobacco, 50 tcs. Lard, 40 boxes Bacon, 10 bbls. Flour, 19 cases Machinery.

By the ship *Howden*, for Liverpool—3,300 tcs. Lard, 300 tcs. Beef, 50 casks Tallow, 2,300 bushels Wheat, 30,135 lbs. Dye-wood, 345 bales Cotton.

By the ship *Tinto*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Peas, 592 tcs. Lard, 1,000 bbls. Pork, 600 boxes Bacon, 375 boxes Middles, 15 hhds. Tallow, 30 tons Dye-wood, 10 cases Tobacco, 3,600 Staves.

By the bark *Amalia*, for Cork and orders—21,875 bushels Corn.

By the bark *F. Cosulich*, for Cork, and orders—27,770 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Resolven*, for Odessa—3,191 boxes Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *F. Agnes*, for Leghorn—2,150 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,000 Staves.

By the ship *Aurora*, for Rotterdam—37,016 bushels Rye.

By the brig *Fanny Buckley*, for Cienfuegos—70,384 lbs. Lard, 13,156 lbs. Bacon, 3,980 lbs. Ham, 6,504 reams Paper, 400 bbls. Potatoes, 500 cases Kerosene, 10 cases Milk, 1558 lbs. Tobacco, 50 bbls. Beans, 400 bags Rice.

By the brig *Eastern Star*, for Demerara—175 bbls. Beef, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 4,440 boxes Cheese, 300 bushels Corn, 458 bushels Peas, 60 cases Matches, 400 Shooks, 75 bbls. Crackers, 70 cases Acid, 350 bbls. Bread, 12 Mules, 4 Horses.

By the brig *G. J. Troop*, for Guantanamo—2,361 Shooks, 384 bbls. Heads, 60,000 Hoops, 10,000 feet of Lumber, 10 tons Coal, 12 Grind-stones, 4 carboys Acid, 100 kegs Nails.

By the brig *Flora*, for Havana—3 bbls. Lard-oil, 130 cases Brandy, 50 bales Oakum, 30 carboys Acid, 16 bbls. Turpentine, 25 cases Turpentine, 300 Trunks, 6 boxes Gas-fixtures, 17 pkgs. Machinery, 1,451 bbls. Potatoes, 50 bbls. Beans, 200 bbls. Plaster, 200 bbls. Cement, 200 tons Stone, 1 box Syringes, 4 bbls. Linseed-oil, 11 boxes Drugs.

By the brig *C. J. Adams*, for Havana—372 boxes Herring, 558 tons Stone, 423 bales Hay.

By the steamer *Tillie*, for Havana—18,023 lbs. Lard, 2,308 bbls. Potatoes, 150 bbls. Beans, 30 boxes Beans, 7,600 lbs. Hair, 200 bbls. Onions.

By the schr. *T. S. McLellan*, for Barbados—100 bbls. Beef, 2,802 lbs. Cheese, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 300 bushels Corn, 837 bushels Peas, 500 bbls. Corn-meal, 200 bbls. Flour, 100 Shooks, 150 bbls. Bread, 200 bbls. Crackers, 100 cases Kerosene, 3,816 lbs. Butter, 10 Horses, 32 Mules.

By the brig *Agilis*, for Kingston—1 carriage, 3 boxes Carriage-ware, 2,106 bbls. Flour, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 323 lbs. Butter, 25 bbls. Corn-meal, 305 cases Petroleum, 140 bbls. Crackers, 10 bbls. Peas, 71 bbls. Tongues, 300 boxes Soap, 25 bbls. Oats, 3 bales Sails, 50 boxes Corn, 208 bbls. Mackerel, 1,430 lbs. Ham, 20 boxes Cornstarch, 50 bbls. Meal, 19 boxes Drugs.

By the schooner *H. Brewster*, for Humacao—32 pkgs. Machinery, 3 cases Oil-cloth, 31 pkgs Corn-meal, 30 bbls. Pork, 200 bags Rice, 10 bbls. Beef, 300 lbs. Butter, 4,072 lbs. Lard, 1,711 lbs. Cheese, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 28 cases Sewing-machines, 25 bbls. Oats, 400 bbls. Paper, 10 cases Furniture, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Onions, 81,117 feet Lumber, 2,300 Shooks, 1,012 bbls. Heads, 10,000 Hoops.

By the schooner *Veto*, for Aspinwall—500 tons Coal.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship *Wanderer*, 238,716 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Rotterdam, by the ship *Lottie Clarke*, 222,032 gallons Refined Petroleum....By the ship *Jamestown*, for Iquique, about $300,000 worth of Machinery, Fire-bricks, Framing-timber, &c.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, with Pots quoted at $8 75@$9 25, and Pearls at $11@$11 50, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has attracted more attention, and has been quoted a shade dearer, with sales reported here of 3,000 bags by the *Stephen Bishop*, at 18⅛c. and 4,000 bags by the *Superb*, at Baltimore, at 18c., gold, in bond. The week's receipts at this port have been 6,300 bags, and the stock in first hands, this morning, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, was 60,806 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 112,041 bags, including 3,800 bags at Galveston, 16,000 bags at New-Orleans, 3,[illegible] bags at Mobile, 1,500 bags at Savannah, and 14,604 bags at Baltimore. Other kinds have been strong in price and in good request on light offerings. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, 16¾c.@18¼; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good 17¼c.@17¾c.; prime, 18¼c.@18¾c. gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit, some holders quoting ½c. ₱ lb. higher. We quote: Java at 23½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21½c.; Rio, in lots, 18c.@20c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Jamaica, 17¾c.@19c.; Singapore, 19c.@22c.; Costa Rica, 19½c.@21c.; Manila, 19½c.@21c.; Mexican, 19½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 20c.@21½c.; Curacoa, 18½c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; San Domingo, in bond, 14½c.@15c. gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a very light movement reported for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 782 bales, including 65 bales to shippers, 277 bales to spinners, 237 bales to speculators, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fairly active business has been reported at about previous quotations; sales, 14,900 bales (4,500 bales last evening and 10,400 bales today) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 400 bales at 21⅛c.; February, 600 bales at 21⅛c., 700 bales at 21 7-16c.; March 500 bales at 22c., 300 bales at 22 1-16c., 700 bales at 22c.; April, 1,100 bales at 22 3-16c.; May, 200 bales at 22⅛c.; and today, for January, 200 bales at 21 1-16c., 200 bales at 21 3-16c., 300 bales at 21¼c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 3-16c.; February, 900 bales at 21⅜c., 100 bales at 21 7-16c., 1,200 bales at 21½c., 200 bales at 21 7-16c.; March, 300 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22 1-16c., 300 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 3-16c., 200 bales at 22 1-16c., 300 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 22 1-16c., 300 bales at 22⅛c., 300 bales at 21 15-16c., 100 bales at 22c.; April, 300 bales at 22⅛c., 300 bales at 22 7-16c., 100 bales at 22⅜c., 600 bales at 22 3-16c., 100 bales at 22½c.; May, 400 bales at 22 5-16c., 100 bales at 22⅜c.; June, 300 bales at 22 7-16c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 21.35c.; February, 21.55c.; March, 22.07c.; April, 22.24c.; May, 22.34c.; June, 22⅛c. The receipts at this port today were 2,551 bales, including 2,312 bales from Charleston, 739 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 20,250 bales, and thus far this week were 71,000 bales, against 51,190 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,652,674 bales, against 1,[illegible] bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅞	19	19⅛	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21½	22
Middling	21⅞	22	22⅛	22¼
Good Middling	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	22½

FISH—Have been in rather more request, including Dry Cod at $4 75@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $12@$17 50; No. 2 do., $10@$12; No. 3 do., $6@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c.@35c. for Scale, and 30c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more sought after, chiefly for home use, though in part for shipment, on the basis of about previous quotations. The offerings have been moderate at the ruling figures. Included in the sales were 500 bbls. fair Extra State, for export at $6 75 ₱ bbl., delivered. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,650 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 40; inferior to good Extra State, $6 65@$6 90; good to fancy, at $6 90@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$6 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 05. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 40@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 50@6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 70@6 40
Extra State	6 65@7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 65@7 10
Extra Genesee	7 00@8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 70@7 05
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@9 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 10@10 50

Southern Flour has been in very moderate demand since our last, at previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., at $6 45@$8 25 for ordinary to very good; $8 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet at $4 15@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal continues dull and heavy at $3 50@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 70@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 30 for Brandywine.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins have been dull and quoted down to $3 10@$3 15 ₱ box; sales, 1,000 boxes, in lots. Valencia Raisins have been in demand and quoted firmer at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Brazil-nuts have been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bags on private terms. Of Filberts, 200 bags were sold, also on private terms. Currants quiet. Other articles slow. We quote: New Layer Raisins at $3 10@$3 15 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 12c.@12½c.; new Currants, 7¼c.@7½c.; Almonds, 13½c.@19½c.; Figs, 15c.@20c.; new Turkish Prunes, 16½c.@17½c.; Brazil-nuts, 7½c.@8c.; Dates, 6¼c.@6c.; Filberts, 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8 50@$9 ₱ case; Sardines, 22c.@23c., currency, ₱ quarter-box.

GRAIN—There has been rather more call for desirable samples of Spring Wheat, mostly for milling, though in part for export, at a shade stronger prices, on lighter offerings. The main business has been in No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, of which some 31,000 bushels have been disposed of at $1 55, in store, and $1 57@$1 57½, delivered, the inside price for rail deliveries. For the best No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, a bid of $1 56 was reported. No. 1 Spring has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. For Winter Wheat the inquiry has not been much urgency. Holders, however, have been firm in their views as to price, and have been offering stock with reserve. Small lots of Red and Amber Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Western, have been placed at from $1 60@$1 65; and of White Western and State, at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ bushel....Corn has been quoted somewhat less firm, on rather more liberal offerings. The demand has been moderately active, mainly for New Mixed Western, and Yellow Western and Southern. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels at 73c.@75c., chiefly at 74½c.@75c., for new do., in lots, closing at about 74½c.@75c. for the best samples; 75½c. for new and old, mixed Western; 74½c.@75½c. for Yellow Western, 75c.@77c. for White Western, 73c.@74½c. for Yellow Southern, and 75c.@80c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel; for very choice old Mixed Western, in store, a bid of 76c. ₱ bushel was reported....Rye has been quiet at essentially unchanged quotations....Barley has been in fair request and quoted firm, with sales reported of about 25,000 bushels fair to prime Canada West at $1 15@$1 20, and small lots of Western at 80c.@85c....Barley Malt has been quoted steady, but has been inactive....Oats have been offered sparingly, and quoted rather stronger in price, but have been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels, at 58c.@58½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54c.@54½c. for do., in store; 53c.@55c. for do., from track; 55c.@56c. for Black; 55½c.@56c. for ordinary to very choice Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Bagging sales have been reported of 300 rolls, at 15c., cash; and 4,000 rolls for forward delivery at 15½c. Bags quiet.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request at from $1 25@$1 40 for shipping, and $1 50@$1 60 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 85c.@$1 20. Straw has been quiet at from 75c.@$1 25 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Demand fair; market firm; 2,600 heavy Buenos Ayres sold at 28½c., gold.

METALS—There has been an active call for Ingot Copper, which has been quoted strong and buoyant, with sales reported of 825,000 lbs. at 27½c.@28c. for prompt, and 28½c. for February and March delivery, closing at 28c. cash. Pig Iron has been in brisk request at firmer and advancing rates, with sales reported of 900 tons Eglinton at about $34; 400 tons Glengarnock at $35 50@$36; 50 tons Somerlee at $38 50, now held at $39; 100 tons Coltness at $41 50, and further sales of 15,000 to 20,000 tons American Pig, (making about 50,000 tons disposed of since Jan. 1,) for delivery up to the middle of Summer, on the advanced basis of $36@$37 for No. 1, with Allentown now held at $38, and $35@$36 50 for No. 2 ₱ ton. Other kinds of Iron have been held with more confidence, but have been rather quiet. Lead, Spelter and Zinc remain as last noticed. Pig-tin has been inactive at about previous quotations. Of Tin Plates, further sales of 1,000 boxes Charcoal have been made at $10 12½, gold, and 500 boxes Coke on private terms. Market strong.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in better demand, and quoted decidedly stronger as to price for the better qualities. Sales 1,070 bbls., in lots, part at auction, at from 46c.@67c.; chiefly at 50c.@67c. ₱ gallon. Foreign quiet. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 38c.@58c.; Cuba, 18c.@32c. for old, and 18c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 26c.@42c.; and New-Orleans, 45c.@67½c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been very quiet on the basis of $4 60@$4 75 for common to good strained; sales, 1,500 bbls. common at $4 60 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been dull at unchanged quotations; 100 bbls. Newbern sold at $3 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quite actively sought after at a further advance in price, with sales reported here of 270 bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 68½c.@69c.; 900 bbls. do., in shipping order, at 70c., and this price now bid; a cargo here (rumored) on private terms; also about 3,000 bbls. free on board at Wilmington on private terms. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 69c. for merchantable; Rosin, $4 60@$12, ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3@$3 37½. Pitch, $4 37½@$5.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very dull market noted for all kinds, with Refined quoted nominal here at about 23½c.@23¾c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. on private terms. At Philadelphia sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 22½c.; also, 1,000 bbls., for March, at 23c., with return, ₱ gallon....Refined in cases dull at 28c.@28½c....Crude in bulk at 13c.@13½c. ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude at 16c.@16½c....Naphtha, 12½c.@12¾c., in shipping order....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries unchanged.

PROVISIONS—A rather livelier inquiry has been noted for Pork, mostly for Mess, old and new, for early delivery, but the reduced offerings and firmer views of holders have been against an active movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., early delivery, at $13 25@$13 37½ for old Western Mess; $14 37½ for job lots of new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $12 25@$12 37½ for new Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a more confident demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the advanced basis of $14 50, seller March, $14 50, seller March and April, and $14 75, seller May; sales, 1,250 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in rather better request and quoted firmer at 6c.@7c. for City, and 5⅛c.@5½c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in some demand on the basis of 8⅛c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5⅛c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 116 pkgs....Bacon has been quoted about steady, but has not been active. The offerings of desirable cuts, for prompt and forward delivery, have been made on a moderate scale. The advance in rates on ocean steam freight has been against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,550 boxes, including, for early delivery here, 675 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.@7½c.; 325 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@8c., chiefly at 7⅛c.@8c. for choice; 50 boxes South Staffords at 7⅛c., and 50 boxes Bellies at 8⅛c.; and for March delivery, at Chicago, 300 boxes Long and Short Clear at 6⅛c. and 6¼c., respectively....Lard has been quite moderately dealt in for early delivery, on the basis of about previous quotations. The offerings of desirable samples have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported of 1,300 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9½c. for good to prime Western Steam; 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Kettle-rendered; 9⅛c.@9½c. for prime to choice City; 9c.@9½c. for No. 1, and 9⅝c.@10c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderately active at buoyant prices, with sales reported here of 1,000 tcs. Western, including 500 tcs., seller January, at 9⅛c., and 500 tcs., seller April, at 10c. ₱ lb.... Also, for early delivery at Chicago, equal to 3,000 tcs. at $8 60; and for February delivery there, 500 tcs. at $8 70@$8 75....Beef has been in request within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 160 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef continues quiet at $19@$19 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 145 tcs....Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $24@$28 ₱ bbl.; sales, 185 bbls. ....Butter and Cheese have been quoted about steady in price, on a moderate trade, mostly for home purposes. We quote fair to extra State Butter at 24c.@32c. in firkins and half firkins; fair to fancy State pails at 30c.@37c.; ordinary to extra Western at 10c.@25c.; Grease Butter, 9c.@9½c., ₱ lb....Good to extra State Factory Cheese, 12c.@14c., the latter for small selected lots; good to extra State Farm Dairy at 11½c.@13c.; Western, ordinary to choice, 9c.@13c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth Freights, the chief business has been in Cotton and Provisions, by sail, at about steady figures. Steam room has been in scant supply, and rates, in most instances, have been more or less nominal. The steam-ships which arrived yesterday had been previously provided for, one of them—the *Anglia*, of the Anchor line—largely with Provisions on freight through from the West to the ports of destination in Great Britain. The steamers have fallen behind time in their engagements, leaving a considerable accumulation of freight to be worked off by later arrivals. Grain room was less sought after, by sail, and rates were quoted somewhat weaker. Rates by steam were altogether nominal. In the chartering line, business was on a restricted scale, as shippers were reluctant to pay asking rates, though for vessels for the Petroleum, Naval Store and Grain trades, a moderate inquiry was noted. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 1,600 bales Cotton at 3-16d., by sail, and ⅜d. by steam, mostly by sail; 300 bbls. Flour, by sail, on private terms; 350 tcs. Lard and 1,400 boxes Bacon, by do. at 20s.; 50 tons Provisions, by steam, at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton; 200 bbls. Pork, by sail, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Grain rates were quoted at about 6d.@6½d. for Wheat, by sail, for Liverpool. For London, by sail, 100 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 17s.; 100 tons Tallow at 28s.; also a British bark, 532 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 289 tons, with about 1,850 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 554 tons, (now here,) with equal to about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, (on a foreign charter,) on private terms. For Antwerp, 520 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 1,500 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 12 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Elsinore and orders, including Stettin, a Norwegian bark, 378 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Cadiz, a Norwegian bark, 385 tons, with Light Pipe Staves at $35. For Odessa, an Italian bark, 407 tons, with general cargo, including about 2,700 bbls. Rosin at 30c.; also 150 boxes Extract Logwood, and 100 tons Wood at $9 ₱ ton. For the south side of Cuba, an American brig, 246 tons, out in ballast and back with Sugar at 50c.; Molasses, under deck at $5, and on deck at $2. For the West Indies, a British brig, 217 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Demand light and holders firm. WHEAT unfavorable; weather checks outdoor trade; No. 1 Spring, $1 28@$1 28½c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 23½; No. 3 Spring, $1 14@$1 15; Rejected, $1 05; No. 2 Spring, seller February, $1 24¼; March, $1 25½. CORN opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 41c.@42⅛c.; Rejected, 38½c.; seller February, 41½c.; April, 43½c.@43⅞c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 2 at 33½c.; Rejected, 29c.@29½c.; No. 2, seller February, 33c. RYE in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 at 67c. BARLEY opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Spring, 61c.; No. 3 do., 50c.; No. 2 Spring, seller February, 61c.@61½c. PORK quiet and weak at $13; seller February, $12 10@$12 15. LARD—Demand light and holders firm; sales at $8 35@$8 50; seller February, $8 65@$8 70; March, $8 80@$8 85. HAMS in pickle, 8⅛c.@9½c.; plain, 7c. Other Green MEATS steady. BULK MEATS unchanged. BACON steady. HAMS, 12c.@13c.; Shoulders, 6c.@6⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 7c.@7⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 7⅛c. HOGS in moderate demand for good to choice; other qualities dull; sales at $4@$4 50. Dressed HOGS—Buyers and sellers apart; bulk of sales at $4 90. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley, 30,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—FLOUR firm, but restricted shipping facilities checks business; prices unchanged. WHEAT unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 31; No. 3 Red Fall, ₱ sample, $1 55. CORN easier; High Mixed, on track, 41c.; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c.@42c., in elevator, according to location, closing at 40c., in warehouse; Mixed, sacked, 51c. OATS dull and a shade lower; Mixed, on track, 35c.; No. 2, in elevator, 37½c.@38c.; Mixed, sacked 40c.@44c. BARLEY unchanged; No. 2 Fall at 65c. RYE was easier; No. 2 at 80c.@82c. WHISKY steady at 88c. PORK nominal. Dry-salted MEATS—Jobbing lots of loose Clear Ribs at 6c.; Clear Sides at 6⅛c.; packed lots changed hands on private terms—supposed to be a shade off. BACON—Jobbing and order lots Shoulders at 6⅛c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. LARD easier at 8⅛c. Live HOGS firmer, ranging from $3 90@$4 50; bulk of sales at $4@$4 15. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$5 25. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for double extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales, car lots, No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 62; No. 1 White Michigan held $1 71. CORN unchanged at 67c.@68c. BARLEY held $1@$1 05 for Up-lake Canada; $1 05@$1 10 for Bay Quinte. RYE—90c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $28@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 45c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1 24½; No. 2, $1 23½. OATS steady; No. 2, 33c. CORN in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 41½c. RYE in fair demand and advanced; No. 1, 67c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall, 61½c. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged at $4 15@$4 35. PORK steady at $12 75@$13. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 10,500 bales; gross, 12,487 bales; exports, to Barcelona, 1,152 bales; Vera Cruz, 124 bales; coastwise, 265 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 192,343 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 16.—FLOUR in good demand at $6@$9 50. CORN in fair demand and advanced; sales at 60c.@61c. OATS firm and scarce at 56c.@57c. BULK MEATS in good demand, loose Shoulders, 5⅛c.; loose Sides, 6⅛c.@6¼c.

MOBILE, Jan. 16.—COTTON quiet and easier; Middling, 20⅜c.@20½c.; net receipts, 2,736 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,302 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 60,735 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 16.—COTTON quiet and weak; Good Ordinary, 18⅛c.@19c.; net receipts, 1,373 bales; exports to Great Britain, 806 bales; coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 50,876 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20⅛c.; net receipts, 2,651 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 34,572 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 16.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 113 bales; exports, coastwise, 709 bales; stock, 5,176 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 16.—COTTON quiet; good graded scarce; Middling 20½c.@20¾c.; net receipts, 4,940 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 76,163 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 16.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 21⅛c.; receipts, 4,081 bales.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. Florence and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée.

STADT THEATRE.—L'AFRICAINE, (Opera)—Mme. Ines Fabbri and Mr. J. Mulder.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. Santley and Miss Edith Wynne.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—Mrs. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Some of the Republican papers, which have taken a good deal more pains to sow dissension and jealousies in the party than to ascertain the truth, have circulated reports that the renomination of Vice-President COLFAX was opposed by the present able Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. BLAINE, as interfering with his own aspirations. The report could have but little effect with those who knew the relations existing between Messrs. BLAINE and COLFAX, or the cordial and disinterested devotion of the former to the best interests of the party he has served so long and with such distinction. It is now set at rest by an article from the Kennebec *Journal*, formerly edited by Mr. BLAINE, and which has the reputation of expressing his views, warmly advocating Mr. COLFAX's nomination, and declaring that Maine will send to Philadelphia, in June, a delegation unanimous for GRANT and COLFAX. Maine, in doing so, will, we believe, act in unison with the feeling of the whole country.

The Counsel of the Committee of Seventy again appeal to all who have been injured by the fraudulent practices of City officials or local Judges, to furnish them with information regarding the same. Now is the time for the lessees of stalls in the public markets to speak out about the long series of robberies to which they have been subjected. Tax-payers, tradesmen, lawyers and suitors—all can furnish evidence to aid in the cause of justice, and to guide the steps of reform. We trust that everybody who has been wronged will respond promptly to the appeal.

The bill introduced by Mr. HAWKINS into the Assembly appears to include some of the practical provisions of Senator BENEDICT's bill, without any of the clauses which certain people with more suspicion than judgment found objectionable. Whatever opinions there may be about the manner of providing for the financial necessities of the future, there can be no question that those of the past which the bill covers are exceedingly urgent. These are, briefly, the unpaid salaries of the various departments, the unpaid supplies furnished to the Departments of Public Charities and Correction, Police, Fire and Public Instruction, the claims for street-cleaning and kindred purposes, and those for reformatories and charitable institutions, entitled by law to allowance per capita or otherwise. The money appropriated for all these purposes the Ring has "borrowed" and spent, and it cannot be replaced a day too soon.

The Custom-house investigation yesterday brought out two classes of witnesses. One, the merchants, represented by Messrs. CLAFLIN and SHAW, expressed the opinion that the General Order business would be better conducted for the convenience of importers, and quite as well for the interests of Government, if each responsible shipping line were allowed to have a bonded warehouse of its own. The other class was composed of politicians. Their testimony was mainly hearsay and of little value. Mr. MUDGETT, who had been suggested by one of the *Tribune* editors as a likely witness, "had heard of such things" as illegal charges in the Custom-house, but "knew of no particular instance;" he "was informed" that Mr. LOUIS DENT was coming on to get the General Order business (he never got it;) he thought the system of compromises was "pernicious," but, though he had been Deputy Collector for five years, he knew nothing of the extent of them "from personal knowledge." So far as the testimony of this or other witnesses was definite, it showed the existence of evils connected with the system, which have existed alike under Mr. MURPHY, Mr. GRINNELL, and other Collectors, and which should be reformed. They related particularly to the active employment of officials in partisan politics, and to the assessments for political purposes.

Events are rapidly vindicating the good sense of the Administration in steadily refusing to interfere in the faction fight in New-Orleans. Both parties, now exhausted with the excitement of the past week, and despairing of help from Washington, while at the same time fearing to break the peace on their own responsibility, have yielded. The Warmoth "Legislature" have repealed several of the obnoxious laws, and the Carter "Legislature" has indefinitely postponed its intended seizure of the State-house.

The Presidential Canvass.

It needs no gift of prophecy to foretell that the Presidential canvass will be marked by considerable bitterness on the part of Gen. GRANT's opponents, especially his opponents who are members of the Republican Party. Some very influential papers are evidently determined to break down Gen. GRANT by hook or by crook—and not only to dispose of him, but to crush any journal or man who has the audacity to say a word in his favor. If you suggest that it is wrong to call the President a corrupt man, since there is no evidence whatever to support the charge, you are instantly denounced as a friend of corruption yourself, and asked how much the President has paid you to support him. If you criticise the President's assailants, you are told that you are persecuting the Lord's annointed, and have no longer any right to hold up your head among decent men. All sorts of disappointed office-seekers come out with affidavits to prove that every man is a rogue who believes that the President has not been guilty of dishonorable action. To call a public journal "an Administration paper," is deemed enough to brand it with everlasting infamy—as if there were no crime greater than that of endeavoring to keep up the credit and reputation of the Government, at home and abroad. Committees of investigation, which ought to be regarded as working solely for the public good, are eagerly used as weapons in a fight of factions. It is assumed that their only usefulness consists in the help they afford to "disgrace GRANT." Upon this supreme object the energies of the *Tribune* and some other journals are now daily bent. Mr. GREELEY is understood to have declared that even if GRANT is renominated, he will oppose him to the last. And so it is with a few other well known public men. The indications, then, are that we shall have a canvass of intense fierceness and acrimony.

It is as well for people who happen to think well of Gen. GRANT to make up their minds to face all this, because it will sometimes save them from getting out of temper about trifles. It is of no use going into a long fight in an irritable state of mind, such as Gen. GRANT's enemies are showing on every side of us. If people get angry now, what sort of condition will they be in about October next? There are yet about ten months of the fighting before us, during which, no doubt, many hard blows will be given and received on both sides. We venture to advise the friends of the President to take their share of the punishment with patience and good humor. There is plenty of time to get into a passion. It sounds, of course, a little queer to be told that a man like CARL SCHURZ, who brings the most scandalous accusations against the President, must be held sacred from criticism. But what does it matter? All these things come out right in the long run. There is no overestimating the common sense and spirit of justice which characterize the great body of the people. The politicians in the arena may raise a tremendous cloud of dust, and give each other very ugly knocks, some fair and some foul; but the public scarcely condescend to look on, and will settle their affairs in their own way at the proper time. We incline to the old-fashioned theory that their opinion will decide, and ought to decide, all the contested issues, and that the "bolters," and "soreheads" will do no good for themselves and no harm to anybody else.

Some months ago, in referring to this subject, we said that if a better man for the Presidency than Gen. GRANT could be found, he ought to be brought out, and that he would doubtless be elected. This opinion is most probably shared by Gen. GRANT himself—he did not seek his present office in the first place, and it is not at all likely that he will make any great effort to hold it. But down to the present moment, we have not heard of a more promising candidate. Many men have been "named," but they are not the men who are likely to be preferred to Gen. GRANT. Mr. GREELEY's "claims" are not generally regarded with much favor; he is a great journalist, but a miserably poor politician. In the President's office he would be likely to make as much havoc as the traditional bull in the China shop. Mr. GREELEY is the most prominent outside candidate yet named on the Republican side—for that great and injured man, CARL SCHURZ, is unluckily ineligible, owing to a defect in the Constitution which the *World* kindly proposes to rectify. It seems to be generally assumed that the time has not arrived when the country can with safety be turned over to the Democrats. They had the greatest city in the Union to manage, and the mode in which they exhibited their plan of government is too well known to need much description. People are not prepared to see the Democratic system of Government in New-York extended to the whole country, and a line of "Bosses" installed in the White House. There can be no doubt that the Democrats are at this moment largely assisted by the dissensions of Republicans. The articles against the Administration in Democratic papers are very watery things compared with the articles in the *Tribune*, Springfield *Republican*, and some other papers. But Republicans will, perhaps, grow tired in time of manufacturing ammunition for Democratic guns; and if they do not, it signifies very little, because we have always the people to fall back upon. Much importance may be attached by some to the fact that so old a Republican as Mr. GREELEY should decide against the renomination of the strongest leader the Republicans have—but it is a consolation to reflect that Mr. GREELEY, though a man of great experience, is not infallible. Mr. GREELEY opposed the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN—but somehow it befell that Mr. LINCOLN was re-elected. History has a knack of repeating itself, and if Mr. GREELEY's predictions should turn out to be no nearer the mark now than they were in 1864, no one but himself would be greatly astonished.

Our Own Nest.

The past year could not have been a pleasant one to those Americans whom business or pleasure kept in Europe, and who had any pride in their country. For it cannot be denied that during that time the most prominent American men, those who filled the world's eye, and furnished subject for the world's talk, were JAMES FISK, Jr., and WILLIAM M. TWEED and their fellows of the Erie and Tammany Rings. Hardly a week passed without some scandalous revelation of the doings of those stupendous scoundrels, who must have seemed to people on the other side of the ocean to carry not only the City and the State of New-York, but the very people also, in their pockets. It seemed, too, as if they were intrenched behind impregnable ramparts; as if the letter of the law, as if the Bench, and some of the ablest and most distinguished members of the Bar, and even a not insignificant part of the Press, were enlisted on their side; and that they might safely be accepted as examples of that creature so much sought out by foreign tourists and inquirers—the typical American. From all this at last we are happily free. The rascals of the Ring are in the hands of the Sheriff, and the railway robber, whose plunder was beginning to slip from his grasp, sleeps in an unhonored grave.

But although these men have gone to their places, our fellow-citizen abroad is hardly more comfortable upon the subject of his country's honor than he was before. For if TWEED and FISK are gone, does not Gen. GRANT remain in the foremost position in the nation? and yet, according to the *Tribune*, and its co-laborer the *Sun*, and their allies, the Tammany Press throughout the country, he is a practiser and an encourager of iniquity and corruption. The world has been told any time this twelve-month past by American journals called respectable, and having a large circulation, that the President of the United States is using his position to fill the pockets of his family, to fill his own pockets, to buy the support of corrupt politicians for his own renomination; that he descends to petty intrigue about the petty places of petty men; that he accepts presents, given him, to his knowledge, with interested motives, and pays for them by bestowing offices and contracts upon the givers; that the evils of a system which existed before he was born, are due to him; that he will issue his command to keep an inspector in a place where he may and does fleece travelers, if that inspector will only do dirty political work at the bidding of "his Collector." And, indeed, if the President of the United States is the man that he is said to be by journals that profess to belong to the party which placed him in the White House, foreigners would be justified in accepting FISK and TWEED as typical Americans, and if they regarded us as a nation of Fisks and Tweeds, we should hardly have good ground of protest. What must be the religion of which a monkey is the god? What must be a people who have elected, and who will probably re-elect, to the highest office in their gift, a man against whom papers read by decent people, daily bring charges which would be shameful and scandalous if brought against the humblest of his official subordinates?

Since the foundation of our Government, no President been thus slandered. Party feeling has caused several of WASHINGTON's successors to be attacked—"denounced," as we call it—for their political course, and even for their party management and their appointments. But it has been left to the journalists and politicians of the present day to take delight in holding the official head of the nation up to the world as a mercenary, intriguing, palm-itching, cogging taker of petty bribes and trafficker in petty places.

It would seem that even if there were some color of truth in these accusations, that any American editor, with a modicum of respect for his country's fame, would mention them, if they must be mentioned, as rarely as possible, and then with sorrow and a decent reserve. But, on the contrary, there are journals that seem to think it a very pretty pastime, something jolly and jocose, to keep up a daily fire of squibs upon this subject—say rather a squirting of dirty water from exhaustless reservoirs filled by malice, envy, and all uncharitableness, and, moreover, by slander and untruth. For these accusations are all untrue. The President bears them in silence; he must so bear them. There is yet, thank heaven! some dignity left about the office that he wisely and worthily fills. It would not be becoming—not even decent—for a President of the United States to come before the people of the United States with a declaration that he does not take little bribes, or fish for petty presents with the bait of offices and contracts. If the face of a country could blush, how this continent would redden on the morning of such an announcement! And yet President GRANT is virtually told: "You must deny and disprove these charges, or we will go on printing them until we slander you out of a renomination. If you don't like it, sue us for libel. We should rather like being sued for libel by the President. It would be a distinction. It would pay." And so they go on uttering day after day their shameless falsehoods; secure from punishment in the official dignity of their victim. But although the President cannot go into a newspaper controversy, or into Court, to prove the negative that he is not a money-grasping trafficker in places and contracts, and an angler after presents, all those who know anything about his affairs know well that these charges are absolutely and entirely untrue, and that when Gen. GRANT lays down his office, if the rest of his official life is as the past has been, he will have a little less money, instead of a great deal more, than he had when he entered the White House.

These attacks are the desperate attempts of reckless political enemies and factious politicians of his own party, who, determined to defeat the renomination of the one man who can best secure the permanent success of the Republican Party, and finding no ground of attack against his public policy, hope thus to degrade him in the eyes of the people. But can they not see that they are falling miserably in that, while they do accomplish something in degrading the American nation and Government in the eyes of the world? How can we find fault with foreigners if they take us and our Government at our own valuation? It would seem that the idiocy of this course would be evident even to the eminent political ostrich who unearthed the great one-term principle, and thought that no one would suspect why he thrust his head after it into the dust of ages. But it is all in perfect keeping; for your ostrich is one of the birds that do not respect their own nests.

Benjamin Franklin.

Had FRANKLIN lived at an age as remote as King ARTHUR, he would have presented a very fruitful subject for historic doubts. His name has come to be typical of a great many things which are but slenderly connected with his career and character, and his life is crammed so full of incident that, had there been any room for skepticism about his history, we should doubtless have had sundry ingenious theories tending to show that he was simply a central point, around which became grouped the current sayings and traditions of his time. No man can be more truly called a representative American than FRANKLIN, though his character was matured before the colonists themselves were aware of the new instincts which the Western World had fostered, and the new destiny which a great continent presented to them. TUCKERMAN's remark about FRANKLIN being the incarnated common sense of his time, states but half the truth. He was the embodiment of that native versatility, energy, and self-denial which underlies all the future progress of the American people, and have made of American character a distinctive type among the nations of the world. Philosopher, man of business, journalist, diplomatist, and legislator, he was unquestionably one of the rarest samples of diversified ability which civilization has produced. His well-developed body, and his well-balanced mind, fulfilled the classic ideal of the perfect man, while his thorough sympathy with the wants of the humble, and his thorough insight into the philosophy of daily life, made him a genuine child of the new era of the empire of the people. Not that FRANKLIN led, by any means, a life on which rested no stain. The toil and suffering of his early years made him singularly self-reliant and enterprising, but it developed also some of the callousness which made him forget for a time the troth which he plighted at eighteen and redeemed at twenty-four. FRANKLIN had no reserve, however, about his faults, and could judge himself as impartially as if he were looking into the mind of a fellow-man. All his youthful dogmatism and occasional folly, he has confided to the world with a simple truthfulness which shows how clear was the medium through which he regarded men and things, since it did not show a distorted image even of himself.

The erection of a statue to such a man, is not only a homage to greatness, but is also the embodiment among us of a great ideal which we are in constant danger of losing sight of. FRANKLIN's proud motto was "to go straight forward in doing what appears to be right, leaving the consequences to Providence." It is perhaps not altogether fanciful to hope that the "counterfeit presentment" of the grave and benign old man will not be without its moral significance in the centre of a great City. Americans have not forgot any of FRANKLIN's practical energy, his boldness of theorizing, or his love of freedom. But in the haste and scramble of modern life, we are apt to forget his thoroughness, his consistent rectitude, and the native simplicity of his life. Whether as was addressing courts, or writing wise-saws for plain folks, FRANKLIN gave all his energies to the work which was before him. He had an honest pride in serving his country, and he considered faithful service its own reward. There is not a particle of the rant of patriotic feeling in all that he wrote or spoke, but whether serving the King or the republic, there is the simple, unostentatious fervor of the man who was proud of his citizenship, and carried it to his grave without a single blemish. If the inauguration of the statue today helps to promote such a spirit among the newspapers, of which he was, in a sense, the father, or among the public men, of whom he was our earliest and highest type, neither the occasion nor the result will be wasted.

Railroad Monopolies and Suburban Homes.

The short-sighted policy which directs the railways running through the upper part of our island, and thence through Westchester County, has, we believe, done much to retard their true progress. Yet, even under mismanagement, the extensive franchises of the Harlem, New-Haven, and Hudson River corporations have been largely profitable to their owners. These outlets for our overcrowded population are a necessity to thousands, who undergo temporary misery for the sake of the enjoyment and economy of life at the end of the route. New-York has, for years, been drawn off, as regards her very best class of citizens, into a score of suburban towns, some of which have themselves expanded into large cities, but usually in spite of the railways dominating the route. In fact, the only exceptions to this repressive rule are furnished by such cities as Newark, Elizabeth, Orange, and other places in New-Jersey, which have been built up at our expense, by the wise foresight of the railroad managers in that State. Perhaps, now that these New-Jersey railway companies have got everything as they want it, and have established along their routes a number of cities, as feeders, whose population varies from ten thousand to one hundred thousand souls, they might be willing to spare a modicum of brains to these wonderful railroad men of ours, who seem so wedded to the back-action policy of management! Or, if our managers are of the school of SIDNEY SMITH's Scotchman, who could get nothing into his head except by means of a surgical operation, it might be well to import a New-Jersey superintendent or two, to point out the way to quadruple profits.

If we take the New-Haven Railroad as an illustration, we shall find that its management has always been of the retrogressive, rather than of the progressive kind. Not only has there been no enterprise shown in making the road so attractive, by numerous trains, and reasonable accommodations, and cheap commutation, as to induce settlements on its route; but, if we may believe the commuters themselves, the very opposite policy has been and is still pursued. The growth of places of such natural advantages for suburban residence as are Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, Port Chester, and Greenwich, and whose population, we feel sure, would be five times as numerous if similarly located on New-Jersey roads, is prevented by reason of the mean arrangements for transit to and from the City. While Elizabeth, N. J., has more than one hundred trains a day each way, and these about equally divided between two railroad routes, the places we have named are deemed ungrateful for failing to appreciate the blessed privilege of *ten* trains a day; and Stamford, the bailiwick of the Superintendent of the road, is in a condition to be envied, because *sixteen* opportunities are offered for traveling between New-York and that really lovely village.

Not only are the trains on this road few in number, but except in certain instances of favoritism, they are destitute of conveniences and comforts, which constant patrons are entitled to, and which on other roads managers are prompt to furnish. Any one who will take the trip to Stamford or Norwalk by any of the afternoon trains which need to be lighted, will understand this reference. The route is none too cheerful in the daylight, but at dusk and after nightfall it becomes most miserable. Fitful heaters and dim and irreligious lights, which only render darkness visible, make the trip homeward miserable enough to the man or youth who has turned his back on his day's labor, and must endure an hour or two of tunnels and gloom before getting to his family. And dismal as the cars are, there are none provided by which we can get home to any of the towns within thirty miles of the City after 7½ P. M., nor any passenger-train whatever over the road after 8 P. M. We have no special interest in the Connecticut commuters by this New-Haven Road; they must fight their own battles. But we deem it a duty to claim a decent degree of consideration for residents of all the towns lying on the thirty miles of this route embraced in Westchester County. Pleasant cars, well warmed and properly lighted, and plenty of trains, ought to be provided to enable commuters and their families to get to and from New-York with convenience and comfort.

What has been said respecting this particular railroad company will apply, we believe, with equal force to the Harlem and Hudson River Railways. Now that reforms are the order of the day, and legislators are in the proper mood to act for the people, a popular movement in the direction we have indicated would lead to good results; that is if the companies cannot be induced to study their own interests a little better.

The Vicissitudes of an Estate.

"On the 30th October, at the Union-place Hotel, Mrs. BELL-MARTIN."

Such was the announcement among the deaths in the papers of that day, 1850. Thousands in this City read it, and found the fact of no more interest than the marriage of Mr. Brown's daughter, or the death of Mr. Smith's wife. Yet, thereby hung a tale. Mrs. BELL-MARTIN had been born to fortunes which certainly seemed to promise a very different fate to death at a second-class American hotel. She had been known as "the Princess of Connemara," and as the greatest heiress, territorially, in the British isles. Nor was there ever a Princess more anxious to benefit her subjects. It was a sad story. For several generations the MARTINS had held an immense stake in the County Galway. They had been Princes of the wild West. Starting from "the City of the Tribes"—as Galway is called, in Ireland, for the desolate but picturesque region known as Connemara, the traveler arrives, after a journey of twenty miles, at Oughterard. There the Martin property commenced, and thence, for thirty miles, does the road lie through a territory which once was theirs. In 1846, the owner of the principality was RICHARD BARNWELL MARTIN, Esq., M. P. for the County Galway, and familiarly known, in the House of Commons and elsewhere, as "MARTIN of Galway."

His wife died, leaving an only daughter, who, as soon as she came to years of intelligence, made her father's place and people the object of her unceasing solicitude. Many of our readers remember Mary Martin in LEVER's *Martins of Cro' Martin*, a character without doubt taken from the daughter of the Connemara Chief. But the story hardly does justice, in some respects, to the original. Mrs. BELL-MARTIN was not only the soul of benevolence, but a person of rare and varied accomplishments. The MARTINS had long been the benevolent despots of this curious and romantic region. All sorts of tales were current of their omnipotence, and when it is remembered that the present century was out of its teens before a post-road, available for carriages, ran through Connemara, it is easy to believe to what a degree feudalism lingered there.

The property extended over two hundred thousand acres. Ballinahinch Castle, situated among woods and mountains, and close to the sublime coast of the Atlantic, was the family-seat, and the simple peasantry, for many a mile round, regarded Miss MARTIN as scarcely second in importance to Queen VICTORIA herself. Every visitor who had the slightest claim upon him was the welcome guest of the chieftain of Connemara. The reader of THACKERAY's *Irish Sketch-Book* will remember the graceful tribute of the great novelist to the geniality and hospitality of the owner of this baronial home. But the author of *Vanity Fair* saw the last of this famous family. The Irish famine came, with its awful consequences. None were less able to make headway against its ravages than the gentry of Galway. Mr. MARTIN was indefatigable in doing what he could to stem the torrent of misery. He caught a fever, it is supposed at the poorhouse, and rapidly sank under its attack.

At his death the true state of his affairs came to light. The estate was mortgaged, far beyond its then full value, to the London Law Life Assurance. The tenants were starving; not a farthing was to be extracted from them; the interest could not possibly be paid, and the mortgagees foreclosed. The young lady, who had been bred as the greatest heiress in Christendom, found herself penniless. But there was a chance of retrieving all. A wealthy English Peer sought her hand, undertook to redeem her property, and make her once more mistress of Ballinahinch Castle and its glorious demesne. But her affections were already engaged to her cousin, Capt. GONNE BELL. She married him, and they emigrated to this country. Mrs. BELL was prematurely confined, after a rough passage in a sailing-ship—selected, no doubt, from motives of economy. She could not rally her strength, sank rapidly, and died, as we have stated, at the Union-place Hotel.

The estate passed into the hands of the Law Life Assurance, who proved, like most corporations, hard landlords. What has caused us today to revert to this melancholy story, is the fact that the property has now once more changed hands. Sir SEYMOUR BLANE, Bart., and Capt. JERVIS, officers who have held high rank in the India military service, have purchased the estates, and are intent on extensive improvements. The Galway papers have been celebrating the commencement of this enterprise with a wealth of verbiage exquisitely Hibernian, and to judge from these signs, destitute region is soon to bloom into an Irish Eden. The prospectus, however, bears a painful resemblance to the glittering picture which Davenport Dunn—CHARLES LEVER's portrait of a famous speculative original—drew for poor Lord Glengariff of the improvements for his estate—watering-place, harbor, point of departure for American steam packets, manufacturing centre, &c.; and we cannot help fearing, knowing, as we do, what Irish investments too often are, that the gallant proprietors may have been counting chickens before they are hatched, a most dangerous experiment, especially when Irish poultry is concerned.

MINOR TOPICS.

"Our Russian Complication" is the high-sounding head-line under which a portion of the Press are heralding the probability of a possible, and even probable, break with Russia, because of a reported discourteous note from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in the Catacazy matter. The originator of the canard is now obliged to acknowledge that there is no reason to suppose that our Government has taken or will take any important step on mere newspaper report. Had it considered this obvious fact in the first place, it would have saved itself the annoyance of starting a very absurd rumor, which has and can have no foundation in any authentic information. Meanwhile another sensation—a legitimate child of the first—coming from St. Louis, to the effect that ALEXIS had been recalled on account of the imminent breach between the two countries, is disproved by the intelligence that that energetic young man is still on the trail of the buffalo, and has shot his first victim.

Those worthy citizens who believe that the Constitution of the United States may be made the instrument for reforming the morals of the people, are now employing their time in getting up petitions to Congress for an amendment to that instrument making ineligible to office all persons who use intoxicating drinks. The defect in this proposition, which will suggest itself to all earnest teetotalers is, that it does not provide for the cases of those who take to the unfortunate habit after they have gained the prize of office. Under it, therefore, the baleful seduction of wines at State dinners, and the manifold temptations of the restaurants in the basement of the Capitol, will still be in full force. If the friends of the Temperance reform—a noble reform, and one deserving of far more intelligent service than it has generally obtained—cannot invent more practical measures to advance it than this, they may as well abandon it.

The literature and art of the future may sometimes furnish profitable themes for contemplation. As an example, the London Stereoscopic Company have just issued two interesting photographs. One is of the jury on the famous Tichborne trial, the other of the "last man on the jury" and is dated 1880. The latter is accompanied by an extract from the London *Times* of that date and runs thus:

"The most imposing figure of this great historical picture is the sole grand remnant of the once sprightly jury. The immense piles of the daily reports of the trial, which date from its very commencement, surround this lonely man, and excite our pity on his behalf, while his patient, transparent features, long venerable beard, and silvery locks, command our silent admiration. The crowds which daily surround the ancient hall open at his approach, and doff their hats reverently on his arrival and departure, and he is kindly and familiarly known to them as 'The Last Man.'"

The satire is not without warrant, but, if Sir J. D. COLERIDGE makes as short work with the plaintiff's case as his opening speech threatens the joke will "melt into thin air."

A trifle in the way of revenue reform was accomplished in Congress yesterday, which, we are able to say, commanded the apparently unqualified approval of the most obstinate protectionists and the most enthusiastic free-traders. The measure which caused these lions and lambs to lie down together was one for remitting the duties on all materials intended for actual use in the rebuilding or repairing of buildings burned in the Chicago fire. It is admirable in spirit, but we can imagine a hundred practical difficulties which will conflict with its having much effect in promoting its praiseworthy object.

There is a steadily-growing opposition in France to the imposition of duties upon the raw materials of manufactures. Somebody has remarked that the opinions of M. THIERS became petrified some thirty years ago, and the wonderful tenacity with which he has clung to this project is a fair vindication that the statement is pretty near the truth. Inevitable burdens of fresh taxation will make France pretty heavily handicapped in the race of international commerce; but impositions like those proposed would go far to put her out of the contest altogether. A tax of a few cents on the pound of raw materials receives a fresh increase at every stage of manufacture, and represents, to the consumer, a much heavier burden than if the same amount were raised from the finished product. Whether considered, therefore, as affecting the home or foreign trade of France, the tax must be equally prejudicial to her interests, and ought to be defeated.

So far, the most remarkable thing about the Republican agitation in England is the rowdyism which seems to be its inseparable accompaniment. This is not confined to either side of the controversy. When the Republicans convene a meeting the "loyalists" are usually represented by a crowd of roughs who smash windows and maltreat radical orators. When the loyalists occupy the stump, as at the Knightsbridge meeting last night, the case is precisely reversed. The only legitimate inference from this is that the majority of decent people keep aloof from the controversy altogether, and leave the throne to be assailed or defended by sundry enthusiasts, whose following consists of fellows who care very little for monarchy or its opponents, but who have a pronounced fondness for a row.

The cabmen in London appear to be losing their senses. Two ladies hired a hansom to go a short distance, and, having arrived, tendered their driver the proper fare of a shilling. This the man declined, and, as the ladies were alone, to avoid altercation, they gave him the extra sixpence he demanded. To their infinite amazement, in half an hour the cabman came back again, "regretting extremely having charged them too much, but having made inquiries and found he was in the wrong, he must beg to return the extra sixpence." The procedure is regarded as so extraordinary as to have formed the subject of comment by the entire London Press; and probably so much fame was hardly ever gained before at so little cost. Imagine a New-York Jehu in a like situation coming back and returning the extra sixpence—we beg his pardon, the extra five dollars—he had extorted! We should certainly think, with our Transatlantic contemporaries, that the millenium could not be far away.

A Phenomenon in Lecturing.

The large measure of success which has attended the experiment of matinée lectures, on historical themes, at Association Hall, is a gratifying indication of a decided advance in public taste. In a programme involving the delivery of twenty-five lectures and occupying two mornings each week until March 14, Dr. LORD has concentrated the studies and culture of thirty years, and is presenting the ripe fruit of his intellectual labor to audiences numbering from 1,000 to 1,800 persons on every Monday and Thursday. These audiences are composed, for the most part, of ladies, students and clergymen, whose warm appreciation of the treat they are enjoying is manifested in the breathless attention they give and in the enthusiasm with which they refer to the lectures as each one is ended. In several respects, the results already reached stamp the course as being almost a phenomenon in literature. The number of the lectures, their general historical character, the long time over which their delivery must run, and the oddity of asking people to attend them at 11½ in the morning—all these features were really a test of our local tastes and an experiment to discover whether we had an upper circle of citizens whose culture would accept the new departure as a welcome substitute for the *dolce far niente* of morning life at home. The great success of the experiment is creditable to the women of New-York, whose presence in such crowds plainly attests their interest in supplementing the educational routine of other years with those masterly delineations of character and circumstance which make up the staple of these lectures. Here is a series of literary discourses, the tickets to which cost fifteen or twenty dollars each, attracting between one and two thousand ladies from home at an hour when business men are thinking of lunch or howling themselves hoarse on 'Change. If this be not phenomenal, and at the same time an indication of the march of intellect among our City women, we are greatly mistaken. And that the lecturer himself deserves the reward he is receiving, no one will doubt who listens to him or who knows him. On Sunday evening he delivered a lecture on "Moses," in the preparation of which one element was three years of study and research in the British Museum library; and upon all the themes in the course we have referred to, he brings to bear an amount of erudition and illumination which evinces almost equal preliminary labor.

THE JAPANESE.

Landing of the Entire Embassy at San Francisco.

Interesting Sketch of the Principal Members—Who They Are, and Their Characteristics—Movements of the Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The Japanese Embassy have safely landed in the city, and are taking their first view of American customs and manners. As you already know, the gentlemen composing the Embassy are sent out by their Government with a view of discussing with the leading treaty Powers, on all matters bearing upon their political relations, as well as securing a proper revision of existing treaties. The Embassy is composed of men holding high and important rank in the Japanese Imperial Council, and the Ambassadors are men of great ability and influence in their native country, the entire body being the most important that the Japanese Government is able to send abroad.

One of the Japanese Princesses, destined for Vassar College, is exquisitely beautiful, and will make a sensation. The Embassy and suite, with the exception of the Prime Minister, arrived here in the most outlandish English ready-made garments of all styles since the flood, but have already discarded them for the most fashionable clothing obtainable here. The Prime Minister still adheres to the native costume of richly embroidered satin. The reception by the civil, military and naval officers has been going on all day. The citizens manifest respect, but there is no vulgar sightseeing or offensive curiosity manifested.

IWAKURA, the first Ambassador, is Vice-President of his Japanese Imperial Majesty's Ministry, SANDBO being President. IWAKURA is somewhat over fifty years of age, of second official rank, and a man of such superior ability as to be commonly termed the Tenno's right-hand man. [The Tenno is improperly termed Mikado.] IWAKURA is in fact the principal working executive officer of the Japanese Government. To him more than any other man is due the recent revolution and its results, and he now wields a corresponding force in the Japanese Ministry.

KIDO, whose title is Sangee, is about forty years of age, and is one of those remarkable men who stood out so long for the restoration of the Tenno's power.

OKUBIONO OKUBU is a Satsuma by birth, a brave impassioned man, forty-four years of age. It is said of OKUBU that when news of a defeat in the first battle of the revolution which was the outgrowth of 600 years, so slow do great movements ripen in Japan, some one asked in the General Council what should they do with themselves and the Mikado, OKUBU replied, "Let us expect no more than to die here, but while a Satsuma lives the usurpation of the Tycoon will be resisted." It was OKUBU's Satsuma soldiers that at last turned the battle and defeated the Tycoon.

ITO, who recently visited this country, is now Assistant Minister of Public Works and Industry, and has charge of the ship-building, railroads and telegraph, which in Japan are Government affairs. ITO is only about thirty years of age, a progressive, liberal and promising statesman.

YAMAKUCHI is also about thirty years of age; is Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Beside the Embassy a large number of Commissioners of high rank in the army and civil list of Japan accompany the Embassy to observe and inquire into whatever may be of advantage in the special departments or in the National Government. Besides these the Embassy is accompanied by an immense number of secretaries, attachés and servants. FUKUCHI, first secretary of the Embassy, was here last Spring as first secretary of Gov. ITO. The American Minister to Japan, Hon. CHARLES E. DE LONG, will escort the Ambassadors to Washington, and Mr. MORI, the Japanese Minister at Washington, has written here to have the Embassy proceed directly to that city. In all probability the Embassy will start East before the end of this week, unless, indeed, the news of the snow-blockade should deter them making an effort to cross the continent until the difficulty has been surmounted. H.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Inauguration of Gov. Parker—His Address—Matters in the Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1872.

The ceremonies attending the inauguration of Gov. PARKER, today, were not of a particularly impressive character, but attracted to the capital a large crowd of visitors from all the interior counties of the State. But for the snow-storm which prevailed during the morning the attendance from abroad would no doubt have been still greater. A large proportion of the visitors were of the Democratic persuasion, all the aspirants for office under the new Administration embracing the opportunity to attest their allegiance.

The military display was not so imposing as on some former occasions, but was in every way respectable and quite sufficient to put this staid old town in an uproar. Two regiments—the Third, under Col. J. M. DRAKE, from Elizabeth, and the Sixth, Col. J. R. SCOVEL, from Camden—participated, together with a battery of six guns, and the Third Battalion, of Trenton, with one company from Jersey City added. The military were under command of Major-Gen. THEODORE RUSYON, of Newark. The battalion acted as escort of honor to the Governor-elect. The whole number of men in line was, perhaps, 800.

During the progress of the procession through the streets, the sidewalks were crowded with spectators, but there were few displays of enthusiasm. The procession reached Taylor Hall shortly after 12 o'clock. The members of the Senate occupied seats upon the stage, flanked by the invited guests. The parquet was occupied by members of the Assembly, the galleries and other unoccupied parts of the Hall being crowded with spectators. The stage was tastily dressed with flags and bunting, including a number of battle standards carried by New-Jersey regiments during the war.

The scene, after the arrival of the Gubernatorial party, and during the ceremonies of inauguration, was one of great interest and animation. Gov. PARKER'S family occupied a private box, and naturally manifested a lively concern in the proceedings.

The inaugural of the new Governor, though delivered with good voice and unembarrassed manner, did not make as favorable an impression as his friends desired. It was not only three or four times as long as the inaugurals of preceding Governors, but it entered into the discussion of topics entirely foreign to the day and occasion, and with which a mere State Executive cannot possibly have anything to do. The address is very generally regarded as a bid for the Presidential nomination of the Democracy, which Gov. PARKER is known to consider as within his reach, and to secure which it is believed he would commit himself to the most ultra schemes of Southern or Northern reactionists.

The ceremonies of inauguration being concluded the military were reviewed in front of the State-house, after which the Governor received the congratulations of his friends.

THE GOVERNOR'S PATRONAGE.

Gov. PARKER will have a considerable amount of patronage at his disposal during his term, and there is already a flock of candidates in the field for every important position. One of the most lucrative offices in his gift is that of Clerk of the Supreme Court, worth anywhere from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum. It will devolve upon him also to appoint a Chancellor in place of Hon. A. O. ZABRISKIE, of Jersey City. It is thought that he may appoint the present Chief-Justice (BEASLEY) to this position, and advance Judge BRADLEY, of the Supreme Court, to the head of the Bench. The terms of two or three Judges of this Court expire during the next three years, but it is believed that Gov. PARKER will reappoint most of the present incumbents, without regard to political considerations. This would certainly seem to be the intimation of that part of his inaugural which refers to the Judiciary.

THE LEGISLATURE—RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

The Legislature has done no business today, but will to-morrow get to work in earnest. A large number of bills have already been introduced. Among them is one to incorporate the New-York, Philadelphia and Memphis Railway Company, with authority to build a road across New-Jersey, to connect at Philadelphia with some road, now built or to be built, under a Pennsylvania charter. This is the old scheme for an air-line road from the Hudson to the Delaware, at Camden, but comes in more pretentious shape than in former years. It is suspected by some that the proposed road is designed in behalf of a through trunk road between New-York and Memphis, to connect at the latter point with the Southern Pacific. It is known that the Pennsylvania Central has been reaching over for southern connections in that direction, and it is believed that the Baltimore and Ohio will back the enterprise covered by this bill, with a view of checkmating, if possible, the omnivorous Pennsylvania monopoly. At any rate, the introduction of the bill has created a considerable flutter in railroad circles here, and combinations are already forming among those who have no relish for competition in business.

I hear that ASA PACKER'S project of a coal railroad from Easton to Perth Amboy has taken shape, and that a bill granting him a roving charter will be introduced in a day or two. It is given out that unless PACKER will agree to define his route he will be opposed by other interests as well as by many having no particular railway relations—the general sentiment being that no charter should be passed by a Republican reform Legislature which is otherwise than exact and explicit in its definition of powers.

BERGEN TUNNEL.

A resolution has passed the House providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire as to the propriety of creating a Board of Commissioners to take charge of Bergen Tunnel and regulate the time-tables of the roads running through it, so as to prevent the annoyances and interruptions of travel now suffered. This is the first blow in the threatened war against the Erie management, as now constituted. X.

A Misstatement Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been drawn to an article in the New-York *World* of Sunday, the 14th inst., entitled, "Grand Army of the Republic—coming election of a new commander." This article speaks of me as both an aspirant and candidate for the position; states that Federal patronage is being used to promote my election, and urges all Democratic members of the Grand Army to oppose my election. Did this article simply affect myself, I should follow the rule, which I have thus far uniformly observed, of making no reply to newspaper articles. But it may do harm to an organization to which I am closely attached, and therefore I desire to correct some of its errors.

I have not been and am not either an aspirant or a candidate for the commandership or any office whatever in the Grand Army. Until the statement of the *World*, I had not even heard that Federal patronage was being used in behalf of any one. I believe the statement to be erroneous.

The Grand Army was designed purely as a charitable order to enable us to take some systematic care of our comrades when disabled, to bury our dead, and aid their widows and orphans if in want. Its only political obligations are obedience to the laws and loyalty to the nation.

So many of our returned volunteers need the help of their more fortunate comrades, that I have felt it both a duty and a privilege to be a member of this charitable society. Weak men and bad men have occasionally sought to use the Order for political purposes. They have usually failed in their efforts at the time. When they have gained any temporary advantage, it has, thus far, at least, usually wrought their ultimate injury.

Hoping that politics may still be kept out of the Order, and that as we never asked when at the front what was the creed or party of a comrade, so now we shall do our little work of charity among ourselves in true and earnest brotherhood, without political ambitions and political interest,

I am very respectfully yours,
STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Notice from the "Committee of Seventy."

Having been empowered by the Committee on Frauds, of the above Committee, to investigate the administration of public affairs in the several departments, bureaus and other public offices, and the Courts in the City and County of New-York, to the end that fraudulent conduct in such administration may be fully exposed and the proper remedies applied, we earnestly request the hearty co-operation of the public in our efforts, and that any information touching such administration may be communicated, either in person or in writing, to one of the undersigned, or our counsel, JOHN I. DAVENPORT and GEORGE W. LYON, at the rooms of the Committee, No. 53 East Union-square.

JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL,
JOHN WHEELER,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
Subcommittee on Frauds.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

Judge Barnard Rattled.

Judge Geo. G. Barnard, New-York Supreme Court:

SIR: On my return this afternoon, after a brief absence from the City, I find in several morning papers of Monday what purports to be a statement made by you, in which my name is introduced. After several malicious expressions of your impotent rage, which I pass by, you indulge in baser insinuations, which, I have heard it intimated, you apply to me. I have inquired of the reporter who took down your words, and he says that when you made these slanderous remarks he asked you to whom you referred, and, like the practiced knave you are universally known to be, you sought to shield yourself from criminal prosecution for their utterance by a quibble, and declined to make yourself responsible by a direct answer.

I believe you lie in insinuating it of any man; I know and will prove you lie in insinuating such slanders of me. If you will make yourself responsible at law for the slanderous innuendo you have hissed like a snake, and which you have not the moral courage to speak openly as a man, I will give you an opportunity to prove your words before a jury. If you are not that meanest and most cowardly of slanderers, the slanderer by insinuation, you will accept this challenge and take the consequences, which I promise shall speedily follow. You pretend to be anxious to get before a Grand Jury. Come to stalk and you shall be accommodated. W. F. G. SHANKS,
City Editor *Tribune*.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1872.

P. S.—The medium whom you betrayed into circulating your insuendoes repudiates you and your slanders in the following letter, which I found on my desk on return to New-York:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY PRESS ASSOCIATION, (Local Bureau of the Associated Press,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1872.

DEAR MR. SHANKS: I have learned to my very great regret and surprise that this office has been the medium of circulating a gross and slanderous statement concerning you. The report of the interview with Judge BARNARD was sent from the office during my absence. The reporter who wrote the interview had no knowledge as to whom the slanderous statement had reference. It is hardly necessary for me to assure you how deeply I regret that any cause should have led to our circulating such an uncalled-for attack on you. I remain very truly yours, G. A. O'ROURKE.

The Mystery of General Order.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your kindly insertion of my last article, and still more kindly notice, prompts me to try your patience once more and for the last time.

And, in this connection, let me again assert that I belong to neither "side" in the present investigation, having no conceivable interest in "the General Order" or the Administration.

My argument will be, this time, upon the propriety of the removal of unclaimed goods from the warehouses in New-Jersey to those of this City. It has been asserted that this removal was made by Mr. MURPHY to the stores of Mr. LEET. Both are erroneous. It was made by Mr. GRINNELL and to the warehouses of Mr. MASON with a fractional part to Mr. SQUIER. It was only when Mr. MASON was found to be a defaulter and Mr. SQUIER a Democrat, that it was given to Mr. LEET.

This action of Mr. GRINNELL was not original with him. Mr. SCHELL, when Collector, had given orders to do the same thing, but the late Mr. CUNARD, by representing to the British Minister at Washington, that his steamers were carrying the mails under contract, and that such action would delay them and make it impossible for him to fulfill his contract, and the British Minister, impressing this upon our Secretary of State, the project was abandoned. But why should unclaimed goods be stored in New-Jersey, and not in the State and City in which they are principally owned? When the Cunard line first went out of the City, so impressed were they with the conviction that they were putting importers to inconvenience and extra expense, that they voluntarily made important concessions to them in their freight charges. This gradually died out, but the principle is not dead. The only possible argument that I can see in favor of the exploded monopoly is that it puts money in the pockets of the owners of certain steamers that were not built in the United States and that do not carry an American register. I am not of those who would wrong a man because he is an alien. An ancestor of the writer was an alien, and signed the Declaration of Independence. I would not have taken the storage of unclaimed goods from Messrs. CUNARD & Co. simply because they were aliens. If it was right that it should be there, it was not right to break faith with men because they were not born under the Stripes and Stars. And yet I cannot forget the thrill that shot into my heart, some twenty years ago, when the cry was heard across the Atlantic: "Which yacht's ahead?" "The *America!*" "Where are the rest?" "Nowhere!" Nor can I altogether forget that the saucy, starry flag that led, that day, so gallantly the discomfited fleet of the "Mistress of the Seas" flies now from the mast of no peaceful steamer that crosses the Atlantic. The tricolor and the cross of St. George, and Prussia's double eagle, and that tricolor of later birth, the German Union, are floating all around, but our own beloved flag, like the British yacht fleet, is "nowhere." So I am not disposed to give to those Jersey foreigners any privilege that does not belong to them, and in this I am not singular. In a pretty extended foreign travel, and with much observation, I have been unable to find any Government that is willing to bestow upon outsiders privileges which will oppress its own citizens, when said citizens can transact the business as well without oppressing anybody. They used to do so on the coast of Africa, but I believe the custom has ceased. But to the closer merits of the case, I do not know of a single importer who does business in Jersey City or Hoboken. Some live in Chicago, some in Philadelphia, more in New-York, but the goods for all are brought to this City. Why should they not be brought here at the steamer's expense, not at the importer's? The warehouses in Brooklyn are much nearer to New-York than are those in New-Jersey, there are more ferries, and the boats make far more trips. And yet in ten and in all articles in which New-York competes with Brooklyn, the warehousemen offer as an inducement to get them there, that they will deliver them in New-York below Canal-street free of cartage! But these Jersey people say "we were compelled to go there, there was no room in New-York." There is one mile of dock room in the North River which can be had, and where no square-rigged ship is lying. The Inman line, bringing more freight than any two lines that land in New-Jersey, and more passengers than all combined, (cabin and steerage,) do their business with entire satisfaction to all concerned on a single pier. The National line, carrying more heavy freight than all the Jersey lines together, have found one pier quite sufficient. But land is cheaper there, and so is labor, and they go there because these are so. Their charge of $1 per package is out of all proportion, higher than the New-York charge of $1 25, (for, remember, they pay no cartage,) and when this package reaches the importer, it has cost him, in many cases, 75 cents more than if the same package had been sent to a New-York warehouse. The charge in New-York is $1 50, and the merchant's cartman charges 75 cents to bring it to him. The charge in a New-Jersey is $1, and the merchant's cartman charges $2 to go over to Hoboken and bring it to him. But Mr. STEWART favors the old plan. Why is this? Mr. STEWART is also an "alien" by birth, and he may still incline to favor the land where he was born rather than the land where he is an exotic, and Mr. STEWART is a very large importer; his cartage is immense, and he is thus enabled to contract to have it all done—as well from New-Jersey as New-York—at the very low figure of forty cents per package; but all are not STEWARTS; and, although it may be a fundamental principle with very wealthy men to build up the great on the *débris* of the small, yet this is not an American dogma; and, if Mr. STEWART pays $1 storage charges in New-Jersey, and forty cents to his cartman to bring it over, then he has an advantage over many others of $1 60 per package. But what is this, even, in comparison to the loss of time to the merchant, his customer and the cartman, in being compelled to cross a broad river twice, instead of going to some convenient warehouse in this City? Most of the importers by these steamers, especially the German, get but few packages by each arrival. By the *Bremen*, reported in today's *Journal of Commerce*, out of 247 consignees, ninety-six have but a single package; very many have two, three or four. In the *Westphalia*, 122 had single packages. In the *Bremen*, Mr. STEWART had thirty-three; in the last Cunarder, he had 136! If the costs these ninety-six importers $1 60 more for each of their packages than it does Mr. STEWART for one of his, it is easily seen why he is in favor of the old plan. But what do the ninety-six say? And what the great body of importers? And what the 5,000 cartmen? The truth is, it has been a great wrong on these for years; they have groaned under it, but had no hope of relief, and it has been a most unfair monopoly as against the lines that landed their goods in New-York. It has benefited no one but Mr. STEWART and the steamer lines.

Mr. GRINNELL, a merchant and an importer, saw the wrong and rectified it; and in so doing he well-nigh atoned for his fearful mistake in establishing the cartage bureau.

AN OLD WAREHOUSEMAN.

Mr. STEWART objects to "importing a gentleman from Pennsylvania" to receive the unclaimed goods at this port. I cannot see the propriety of this objection, coming, as it does, from one who was imported from a more distant State than Pennsylvania, and against a gentleman who has periled his life for his country on many a battle-field, and who is now laboring honestly and faithfully to fulfill the duty, both to the Government and the merchants, and, as I understand, with signal success.

Fatal Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

The body of a man whose name it appears was JOHN WATTS, was found on the New-Jersey Railroad track, near Linden, at 7 o'clock last evening. He had been run over and instantly killed by the train which left Trenton at 5 o'clock. The body was well dressed, and in the pockets were found a gold watch and $20.

CURRENT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

NOT A PERSONAL CAMPAIGN.

From the Detroit Post.

The *Nation*, of New-York, says, "it will not do to make this campaign a personal one," meaning that it must not be made personal by being conducted in favor of Gen. GRANT for President. Very well. But it also "will not do to make this campaign a personal one" by making it a personal fight against Gen. GRANT, as the *Nation*, the New-York *Tribune*, and other papers do. And the opponents of Gen. GRANT are the only ones in the country who make the campaign "a personal one." They make a personal fight against Gen. GRANT, while those who favor Gen. GRANT's nomination propose to abide faithfully by the action of the Republican National Convention, and to support whoever is nominated, no matter whether it be GRANT or any other man.

SENATOR SCHURZ AS A CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER.

Ironton (Mo.) Enterprise.

In another column of this issue our readers will find an extract from an article which recently appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and in which Senator SCHURZ's Civil Service Reform is shown up in a very strong light. We are perfectly familiar with the matter to which the TIMES refers, and we know it does Senator SCHURZ no injustice. One man he was anxious to have confirmed, and whose name was sent to the Senate upon his urgent solicitation, was really an imbecile—a German who was the butt and laughing-stock of every one of his own countrymen who knew him. And this imbecile, the man whom SCHURZ was so solicitous to have appointed and confirmed, would have succeeded in a foreign position one of the ablest and best of our foreign agents, a German who made an honorable name and fame as an officer during the rebellion. But now comes the part of a story which the TIMES does not refer to, perhaps for the reason that it did not know it, and that is, SCHURZ had undoubtedly agreed to get his imbecile friend the foreign position in consideration of his services in urging his election to the United States Senate. This is one of the cases to which we have heretofore referred, and knowing the circumstances surrounding the whole election of Senator SCHURZ, we might unearth more instances of corruption similar to the one here referred to. That he bought his position in the Senate by corrupt promises no one will doubt who watched the senatorial contest closely, while we, being in a position to carefully note all movements, have every reason to believe that he never would have been elected had he not bought votes and influence by promises of positions. Some of those he thus bought are entirely unfitted for the positions they desired, and in proof this we give the case referred to by us above, and we might give others. Because the President refused to make these unworthy appointments, because he refused to place in high positions SCHURZ's corrupt and incompetent tools, SCHURZ turned upon him with all the venom of baffled demagogism, and under the cloak of civil service, and other reforms, attacks the President because he took a decided stand against appointing to office corrupt and unworthy tools of an aspiring demagogue. Now, these are facts which are fully proven by SCHURZ's own acts, and we ask honest men, especially those honest Germans who SCHURZ claims to own as a part of his stock in trade, what can they think of a pretended reformer who is guilty of such disgraceful violation of all ideas of civil service reform.

SENATOR SCHURZ AGAIN.

Madison (Wis.) State Journal.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ recently replied in the Senate, to an article in the New-York TIMES criticising his course. It is evident from his speech that it is more pleasant for him to give than to receive, in this matter. We believe that critics of the sour sort are usually very sensitive; and we know of no reason why so inveterate a fault-finder as Mr. SCHURZ has become should be exempt from the general rule. It is asking too much of this public teacher and patriot to require him to take with complacency the same kind of medicine that he so freely and ostentatiously administers to others.

As the Senator has referred to his former career in this State, where he first entered political life, we add a few touches to the portion of the picture drawn by him, which were omitted in the Senatorial sketch. Senator SCHURZ was regarded by many of his thrifty countrymen here as an ambitious, eloquent theorist, rather than a practical, clear-headed business man. He understood JEFFERSON's life better than the books of his profession, and doubtless suffered some of the inconveniences that often afflict a man who has to rely too much upon politics. He claimed to represent the Germans here, and doubtless his brilliant qualities as a speaker were admired by them, but it can hardly be said that his practical, thrifty countrymen regarded him as a representative man. He was not so practical, consistent, and thoroughly, heartily Republican, in a way to attach men to him as other men like Major BATE and Gen. WINKLER. They were most excellent soldiers, are good business men, and have proved faithful and able in all the positions they were chosen to fill. Can as much be said of the Senator? We believe that their understanding of our institutions, the habits, wants and feelings of the people are better than his, and we would sooner trust their judgment in legislating than his, with all his ability. He denies that he spurned the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor, in 1859, contemptuously, and refused to support the ticket. His manner, in declining the nomination, may not have been considered contemptuous by himself, *but it was by some others*, and his friends in the Convention *determined to organize a bolt, which he was aware of and secretly approved*, if he did not openly do so. They issued an address, and opposed Mr. RANDALL, but subsequently, toward the close of the canvass, Mr. SCHURZ spoke in favor of the ticket. As it has referred to these matters, it is well to give the facts, as they are understood here, and to say that his friends who opposed RANDALL were chagrined at his desertion of them.

The Senator is a most effective speaker, a brilliant man; but ambitious, visionary, critical, and more inclined to exact of others than to concede.

MR. GREELEY'S DONAT LETTER.

Chicago Evening Post.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY has always had a most extraordinary aptitude for writing, saying or doing the most inappropriate thing at the most inappropriate moment. He has now written to the editor of the *Caucasian*, a paper published in Missouri, and only noteworthy for its ingenuity in ribald vituperation, stating that he would be happy to accept a Democratic nomination, but doesn't clearly see how they could nominate him, he being a protectionist and the Protectionists, to use his phrase it, "a ferocious Protectionist." He consequently advises the Democrats to fix on some other man, such as SCHURZ or BROWN, and under his leadership to go on to the victory which he will hail by justly throwing up his historical hat. The spectacle of the *Caucasian* and *Tribune* making common cause is a pleasing one. PAT DONAN, whose denunciations of Radicals, negroes and Northerners exceed in violence and virulence those of "Brick" POMEROY himself, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the arch-Radical and Abolitionist! This shows to what extent passion will carry a man devoted profoundly to the principles of his party, and of the purest motives. The animosity of Mr. GREELEY to President GRANT is based on purely personal grounds. The President is certain to be the candidate of the Republican Party. Even Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune*—not to speak of the *Caucasian*—are powerless to prevent this, or to defeat Gen. GRANT in an election. Mr. GREELEY, as a member of the Republican Party, has no right to kick over the traces because the party does not happen to adopt his policy or nominate his candidate. That is spiteful and childish. Mr. GREELEY's course is obvious. If he can by fair weapons defeat President GRANT in the Republican National Convention, let him do so, and President GRANT's friends will give his candidate a frank support. But if the President is renominated, we are entitled to demand that Mr. GREELEY accept the award of the only competent tribunal to decide. In the face of the enemy there must be no divisions. If Mr. GREELEY allows his prejudices to be inflamed by the enemies of the party and himself humbugged into doing the dirty work of the Democrats, he will find that, like many another politician who abjured in a moment of passion the creed he had clung to for life-time, and raised his hand against the edifice he had reared, he has committed political suicide, and is doomed inevitably to follow at the funeral of his own reputation, the only mourner.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

Newark Daily Journal, (Democratic.)

The New-York *Tribune* ought to divide its editorial columns and put them under two headings, "Republican" and "Democratic," and we will give it credit of saying that its contributions to Democratic literature are equal to anything we could do ourselves. In fact, it goes a little ahead of us, for while we study courtesy in language toward our political opponents, the *Tribune* pitches into GRANT with a savage ferocity more venemous than gentlemanly.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS.

Newark Daily Advertiser.

As to the alleged frauds themselves we have read the evidence day by day and have recognized the existence of wrongs in the subordinate management of the Custom-house, wrongs which are chronic and incurable until some radical change is made in tenure and pay of officials, which date back to the time of JACKSON, and will date forward to the millennium unless the Government gives as well as demands an honest civil service. Whenever Custom-house duty can be raised to something like the standard of honorable permanence which obtains in the army and navy, whenever it can offer promotion earned inside the office and outside of bar-rooms and shabby political clubs, there will be a change for the better. But not until then. No "sweeping reform" of turning out every man will achieve any such result, and the President has probably only expressed a determination to get rid of some doubtful men, as well as of all who are convicted of fault. But he, with his vast power of appointment, and equally sure percentage of mistakes, is not likely to do things by wholesale, or to promise terrible things in advance.

DEMOCRATIC CRITICS.

Trenton State Gazette.

Although it has been conclusively proven by the investigations into the affairs of the New-York Custom-house, which have been in progress for two weeks past, that the abuses which are revealed existed in more than their present vigor before President GRANT came into power, and that many of them are the legacies of numerous Administrations, the *Tribune* shouts out in affected amazement and horror every time a witness reveals what it has perfectly well known to exist for a generation past. It is indeed actually proven by this investigation, that the notorious "General Order business" was an heir-loom from former Administrations; that, when properly conducted, it is of great advantage to the mercantile; that Collector MURPHY, who has been accused of machine wholesale removals for factional purposes, made fewer removals than several of his predecessors, and that more revenue was collected under his administration at less expense than under Mr. GRINNELL, his predecessor. These facts show that President GRANT is no the responsible for the abuses that do exist, but that, on the contrary, the evils that have fastened themselves gradually upon the system have been sensibly less under his administration than before. That abuses have, however, crept into the management of the Custom-house affairs in the course of many political changes, and that they mar the efficiency and usefulness of the service, and should be removed, President GRANT and his true friends do not affect to deny. It was on the suspicion that such wrongs were practiced, and with a firm determination to uproot them from every branch of the public service, that the inquiry was instituted. It is but poor encouragement to the carrying out of this purifying process for a paper like the *Tribune* to be thus constantly misrepresenting the motives that inspire it, and charging its author with responsibility for the abuses discovered. But, great as are the discouragements which false friends and malignant enemies throw in his way, they are not greater than those which beset him in the Wilderness, and they will be overcome and removed by the same unflinching adherence to the path of patriotic duty. Now, as then, he is sustained by the approval and support of nine-tenths of his countrymen.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

Buffalo Commercial.

It grieves the independent New-York *Tribune* to find out that Federal officers have interfered in State politics, and that Custom-houses and Post-offices are often used as so many political machines. To those who are familiar with the political history of the State and country, this solicitude on the *Tribune's* part is simply amusing. There has been no politician at all times more implacable and inveterate than HORACE GREELEY, and he has often been found at State Conventions working out his schemes and using Federal office-holders as his most efficient tools. But then they were GREELEY men. Now the Administration and its subordinates are not disposed to swear by the *Tribune*, and hence the veteran editor's disgust at the way in which Federal office-holders interfere in State and municipal politics. Now we do not pretend to claim that it is all right for the Federal officers to devote their attention and time to politics. It is a good feature in the proposed plan of appointment through competitive examination, that it will put the civil service out of the reach of the politicians. It is very certain, however, that those who are making the most noise in regard to the interference of Federal officers are the very ones who have run the custom-house and post-offices by night and by day as political machines, so long as they were allowed to have the turning of the wheel, and to take what fell into the hopper.

The Herald's Wonderful Enterprise.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN and Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD pronounce the *Herald* edition of the Fisk-Mansfield correspondence to include all the letters written by and between the man and woman. Mr. EDWARD S. STOKES, the incarcerated assassin of FISK, on the contrary, declares that, with one or two exceptions, he never saw those letters at all. This raises two sets of letters at once; the set STOKES held and was legally enjoined from publishing, and the set the *Herald* procured or prepared for publication. It is only necessary to bear this in mind to escape the unpleasant alternative of deciding between the claims of FISK's counsel and of FISK's slayer—to be believed. The pretension of FISK's organ and his counsel that Sunday's love-letters were the real ones, burlesques all their former phrensy to keep them, by legal mandate, out of the papers. The letters printed are certainly not the letters against the printing of which they got an injunction. There was nothing in the Sunday letters to justify an injunction. Were FISK alive, he would rejoice in their publication, because they made him out to be really smarter and more notorious than he would have been without them. Besides, his outlook would only have been tickled and not torn by anything they contained. The letters enjoined from publication have not yet been published. When they are, if ever they are, their filth, obscenity, and other qualities, and the freedom they take with other reputations than those of the peddler and prostitute, will exhibit ample reasons to justify the enduring injunction against them. The simple fact, too, that Judge BRADY does not proceed against the *Herald* for disregarding his injunction, is plain enough proof that the *Herald* has not disregarded it. Mr. SHEARMAN and Mr. FIELD may step down.

The Insurance Department—George W. Miller, Superintendent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 9th day of May last, as the largest stockholder in the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, I commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court against GEORGE PENFIELD, President; GEORGE E. CRAWFORD, Secretary; WM. H. BOWNE, Treasurer; ELISHA and JOHN W. CRAWFORD, Directors of that Company, for their removal from office for alleged misfeasance and malfeasance. The papers were served on the parties implicated early in May last, and the matter was argued before the Court at Brooklyn on the 23d day of that month. On that day the following white-washing letter of Superintendent GEORGE W. MILLER was read to the Court in opposition to the proceedings. It was obtained *ex parte*, and had been manufactured for the occasion. As the case was heard at 11 o'clock on the day of the date of the letter, the letter could not have reached the Court by mail or otherwise in time unless the Superintendent was personally in New-York City to conveniently serve the accused:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 20, 1871.

George J. Penfield, Esq., President Westchester Fire Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR: Having appointed a Commissioner to examine into the affairs and condition of your Company, (at your request,) I hereby certify that from the report of said Commissioner I find that the affairs of said Company are in a sound condition, and that its annual statement to this Department of Dec. 31, 1870, was correct, and contained a true exhibit of the affairs of the Company.

The management appears to have been prudent and judicious.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

My proceedings are still pending and undetermined. When I read the flaming and expensive advertisement "of certificate of character" of the present Superintendent, I imagined why officers of companies who had been served by him officially, certified as they had done for him; but I felt that "consensus integrity" needs no "certificates." Perhaps the following item in the annual statement of the last year's expenses of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company may throw some light upon the endorsement of Mr. Superintendent MILLER. Paid, "Fees, examination of books by State Department, five hundred dollars." The hundreds of millions of dollars invested by stockholders in insurance companies in this State should be protected by legislative enactments against every "Ring" of insurance officers. Go ahead Mr. Assemblyman MOULTON, with your insurance investigation, and you will "do the State some service."

Yours truly, JOHN B. HASKIN.
No. 119 BROADWAY, Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

Mr. BRENTANO has received a full assortment of the English weeklies, including the *Graphic, Illustrated London News, Punch, Saturday Review, Spectator, Nature*, &c. The illustrated papers are of unusual merit and interest, and in the *Graphic* will be found one or two sketches of American subjects worthy of preservation.

Detective Pinkerton's Last Case.

The well-known and vigilant moral guardian, ALLAN PINKERTON, spies out "cases" as quickly and as correctly as the sharpest of the lynx-eyed fraternity of which he is the acknowledged head and king. He is as keen at detecting true merit as he is criminality, and he has now made a strong point professionally in the case of the HERRING SAFE. Six of PINKERTON'S safes went into the fiery ordeal at Chicago, but only two came out, and those two were *Herring's*; the other four (not HERRING's) were burned to ashes; therefore, PINKERTON may well say: "I shall in future use none but *Herring's Safes*."—*New-York Day-Book.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 9 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 10 MAIDEN-LANE.
CANVAS TRAVELLING-BAGS
IN GREAT VARIETY AT
LOW PRICES.
WALTHAM WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $28; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

So insidious are the first approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the very verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT upon the first appearance of cough, pain or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of infant consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the EXPECTORANT, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

It Will Relieve the Baby.
There is no mistake about it. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $55. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

To Housekeepers and Heads of Families we commend the immediate purchase and use of the famous HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE. It needs but a trial to satisfy them how much more palatable soups, fish and meats are made by a dessert spoonful of the Halford.

Solicitors of Insurance Wanted for this City and vicinity by the Phenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Liberal terms given for new business. Apply at Branch Office, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $350.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 429 Broadway. An American invention, elegant, durable and economical.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $2. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

FAIRCHILD—NOLAND.—At Trinity Church, Jan. 16, 1872, by Rev. Dr. DIX, Mr. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, of this City, to Miss KITTIE G. NOLAND, of Jersey City Heights, N. J.

HALL—WARD.—On Monday evening, the 15th inst., by Rev. Henry C. Potter, Rector of Grace Church, JOHN H. HALL to CORNELIA BROWLOW, daughter of the late Augustus H. Ward, all of this City.

HECKER—BELL.—At Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, JOHN V. HECKER, of New-York, to GEORGIANA, daughter of A. J. Bell, of Stamford, Conn.

MAYER—BROWNLOW.—On Tuesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. E. D. Murphy, Lieut. WM. H. MAYER, Jr., United States Navy, to Mrs. BELLE

THE PENSION AGENCY.

Business of the Past Quarter—Number of Names on the Rolls—Interesting Information and Statistics.

The business of the Consolidated Widows' and Invalid Soldiers' Agencies for the Payment of United States Pensions in this City, has been conducted, since October last, when the consolidation was made by order of the President, in the offices under the Custom-House, corner of Exchange-place and Hanover-st. The total number of pensioners now on the rolls is about 8,500. Of these, 3,100 are invalid soldiers, and 5,000 widows of deceased soldiers. When a soldier's widow re-marries, having children under sixteen years of age, a guardian is appointed for each of them and, under the rules are entitled to draw pensions until they reach that age.

Nearly 11,000 pension certificates have been issued from the Department, exclusively to soldiers of the war of 1812, of whom about 350 are paid here. The surviving widows of such soldiers number only about 1,300, of whom about sixty are paid here. The widows of such soldiers if they were married subsequently to the treaty of peace of 1815, and those whose husbands served for a period of less than sixty days, are not entitled to pensions. Many who have not informed themselves as to the law under which pensions are granted, have presented themselves at the agency under the belief that they were entitled to them.

The oldest male pensioner at present on the rolls is ninety-seven years of age. He presented himself recently to receive his money. He signed his papers without the aid of glasses, and appeared as sprightly and energetic as a man of fifty. The oldest lady pensioner is ninety-one years old. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, THURLOW WEED, STEPHEN CAMBRELENG and AZARIAH C. FLAGG, (formerly Controller of the State, and one of the old Regency, and now totally blind,) have each appeared in person to claim the pensions to which they are severally entitled by reason of service in the war of 1812. The youngest widow pensioner on the lists is about eighteen years old.

One pensioner has drawn continually since 1816. His certificate bears the signature of Hon. JONATHAN L. EDWARDS, who was Commissioner of Pensions at the time it was issued. The amount thus far received by him exceeds $11,000. He was wounded in the War of 1812, and was pensioned under a special act. The widow of a Major-General of the regular army has received $50 a month since 1838, amounting to nearly $20,000 in all. No nation in the world is so liberal as ours in providing for those who have been injured in its service in time of war or for their relicts.

There were 6,100 pensioners paid during December last, involving an expenditure of $210,000. Payments are made at the agency on every day in the year except Sundays and legal holidays. This fact is not generally understood by those who are entitled to payment, among whom the prevailing impression seems to be that they should present themselves promptly on each quarter day. On these days and the days immediately following the throng of applicants is very great. They are well accommodated in the basement of the Custom-house, where ample provision is made for their comfort and convenience. All bear testimony to the kindliness and consideration with which they are treated. The affairs of the agency are under charge of Col. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, who, during the war, was Gov. MORGAN's private secretary, and was subsequently chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics and Assessor of Internal Revenue. He has held various other positions of importance at various times and has a high reputation for efficiency and integrity. The various national asylums for disabled volunteers incorporated by Congress, support many pensioners who, under the rules, assign their claims temporarily to the institutions of which they are inmates. The money thus received is applied to their support. When they become strong enough to work and voluntarily leave the asylums the pensions are reassigned to them. There are nearly half a score of widows of heroes of the Revolutionary War who receive their pensions regularly at this agency. They were, of course, married many years after the close of the war to the men whose heroic deeds have entitled them to this recognition.

The following tables show the rate of pension per month to which each grade in the army and navy is entitled for total disability. If a biennial examination shows the present degree to be "one-fourth," "one-third," &c., then the rate to be paid will be "one-fourth," "one-third," &c., of the rates herein given for the same grade. No pension agent can increase a pension from the rate last paid:

ARMY PENSIONS UNDER ACTS PREVIOUS TO JULY 14, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel and higher grades	$30
Major	25
Captain	20
First Lieutenant	17
Second Lieutenant	15
Third Lieutenant	14
Ensign	13
Surgeon	30
Surgeon's Mate	22
Assistant Surgeon (in service five years and over)	25
Assistant Surgeon (in service less than five years)	18
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	8

ARMY PENSIONS UNDER ACT OF JULY 14, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel, and higher grades	$30
Major	25
First-Lieutenant	17
Second-Lieutenant	15
Surgeons	See note annexed.
Paymasters	See note annexed.
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates	$8

NOTE.—Pensions allowed to Surgeons and Pay-masters, under the act of July 14, 1862, will be according to the rate provided for the rank in which they held commissions, and that rank expressed in the pension certificate and notification.

NAVY PENSIONS PREVIOUS TO ACT JULY 14, 1862.

Captain	$50 00
Master Commandant, Lieutenant Commanding or Commander	30 00
Lieutenant	25 00
Surgeon, under five years, on shore	25 00
Surgeon, under five years, at sea	30 00
Surgeon, over five years, at sea	32 50
Surgeon, over five years, on shore	27 50
Surgeon, over ten years, on shore	30 00
Surgeon, over ten years, at sea	35 00
Surgeon, over twenty years, at sea	40 00
Surgeon, over twenty years, on shore	35 00
Passed Assistant Surgeon, over five years, on shore	17 50
Passed Assistant Surgeon, over five years, at sea	20 00
Passed Assistant Surgeon, over ten years, at sea	22 50
Passed Assistant Surgeon, over ten years, on shore	20 00
Assistant Surgeon, under five years, on shore	15 00
Assistant Surgeon, over two years, at sea	17 50
Purser, Chaplain, and Sailing-master, or Master	20 00
Chief Engineer	25 00
First Assistant Engineer	15 00
Second and Third Assistant Engineer	$10 00
Professor of Mathematics, Teacher and School-master; Passed Midshipman, Captain's or Purser's Clerk	12 50
Boatswain, Gunner, Master's Mate, Sailmaker and Carpenter	10 00
Midshipman, Sailmaker's Mate, Boatswain's Mate, Gunner's Mate, and Carpenter's Mate	9 50
Leader or Master of the Band, Coxswain, Master-at-Arms, Armorer, all Stewards, all Cooks and Cooper	9 00
Quartermaster	9 00
Quarter-gunner, Yeoman and Armorer's Mate; First Captain Forecastle, Foretop and Maintop	7 50
Second Captain Forecastle, Foretop and Maintop; Captain Mizzentop and Ship's Corporal	7 00
First-class Musician, Captain of After Guard, Captain of the Hold, Painter, Fireman, Coal-heaver and Seaman	6 00
Second-class Musician and Ordinary Seaman	5 00
Landsmen and First-class Boys or Apprentices	4 00
Second-class Boys or Apprentices	3 00

NAVY PENSIONS UNDER ACT JULY 14, 1862.

Captains, Commanders, Surgeons, (ranking as Lieutenant-Commander, Commander or Captain, Pay-masters, (ranking as Lieutenant-Commander, Commander or Captain,) Chief Engineer, (ranking as Lieutenant-Commander, Commander or Captain,) Lieutenant commanding and Master commanding	$30 00
Lieutenants, Surgeons, (ranking as Lieutenant,) Pay-masters, (ranking as Lieutenant,) Chief Engineers, (ranking as Lieutenant,) Passed Assistant Surgeons and Secretaries	25 00
Professors of Mathematics, Masters, Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Pay-masters and Chaplains	20 00
First Assistant Engineers and Pilots	15 00
Passed Midshipman's, Midshipman's, Captain's and Pay-master's Clerks, Second and Third Assistant Engineers, Masters' Mates, Gunners, Boatswains, Carpenters and Sail-makers (warrant officers are all specified herein)	10 00
All petty officers and other persons not above named	8 00

MARINE CORPS PREVIOUS TO ACT JULY 14, 1862.

Colonel Commandant	$37 50
Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant	30 00
Major	25 00
Captain	20 00
First Lieutenant	15 00
Second Lieutenant	12 50
Drum Major	8 00
Fife Major	8 00
First Orderly Sergeant	8 00
Sergeant	6 50
Corporal	4 50
Musicians	4 00
Privates	3 50

The joint resolution of Congress, Aug. 10, 1848, provides that such of the marine corps as served with the army in Mexico should be placed on the same footing with the same "grades" in the army, and therefore receive the same pensions for disability. Under the act of July 14, 1862, the marine corps receive the same rate of pensions with those of the same grade in the army.

INVALID PRIVATEERS.

Captain	$20
Lieutenant and sailing-master	12
Master's mate and prize-master	10
All other officers	8
Seamen and marines	6

By an act of Congress, approved Feb. 14, 1871, pensions, at the rate of $8 per month, are granted to the officers and enlisted and drafted men (both militia and volunteers) of the military and naval service of the United States in the war of 1812 who served for a period of sixty days, and to the widows of those who have died who were married prior to the treaty of peace (Dec. 24, 1814,) which terminated said war. Also to such officers and soldiers who served less than sixty days who have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war.

The Broadway Widening.

The report of the new Commission in the matter of the widening of Broadway, will not be submitted for adoption until the first Monday of March. This, it is stated, is owing to the fact that Mr. COLEMAN, one of those opposing the adoption of the report, has appealed from the decision of the General Term to the Court of Appeals. It is argued that if the Court of Appeals should finally reverse the decision of the General Term, after this report was adopted, there would be presented the embarrassments of two reports being in existence, each confirmed, and each allowing claims against the City. The appeal, it is expected, will be argued before the Court of Appeals, and decided before the time to which the motion on the acceptance of the second report has been mutually adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Matters at the Exchange were quiet yesterday, although quite a number of persons were in attendance, expecting the sales of business property on Broadway, Cortlandt and Dey streets, and of lots on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, advertised by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. to take place. At the hour named for its auction, however, the auctioneer appeared on the stand and announced a postponement until the 29th inst., when the realty will be offered. On the street, the market was dull, no transactions of importance being reported, but the inquiry for desirably-located real estate, more particularly east side unimproved, continues strong. For today at the Exchange sales of property on Ninth-avenue, in this City, and on Carlton-avenue, in Brooklyn, are announced by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, while the sale of Prospect Park lots, in the latter city, will be continued by LYNCH & CAMP. In Brooklyn, also today, at the Commercial Exchange, J. COLE will offer at auction quite an extensive line of real estate. As the season advances, every auction projected assumes greater importance, and the result is waited for with interest, for the influence upon the market is such as to determine whether we are to have any real activity during the present year. So far, the indications have not been particularly favorable, but speculators and others are still of the opinion that business is to be good, and an advance over existing prices is looked for with confidence.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.
Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and returns promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

1872.
WARD & OGDEN.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION-SQUARE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their
SPRING LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE
AT REDUCED VALUATIONS
is now ready, embracing 400 houses in choice localities, ranging in price from $6,000 to $200,000, to which they invite your early attention.
N. B.—We give special attention to the charge of LEASING, RENTING and APPRAISING of City and country property, and to the MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES for parties residing or those contemplating leaving the City.
OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway,
Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

A.—BARGAINS.—LARGE AND SMALL houses for sale, up-town, very low; on every avenue and street; from $10,000 to $100,000. Parties desirous of purchasing will do well to call on
WILLIAM TUCKER,
NO. 220 5TH-AV., ABOVE 26TH-ST.

A.—NEAR BROADWAY JUNCTION with 7th-av., 42d-st.—Very desirable four-story high stoop, modern frescoed complete brown-stone dwelling, 20.6x55, lot 105 feet; price and terms reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT, sub-cellar brick house on 83d-st., 110 feet east of 1st-av. Price, $8,000, half cash. Inquire of Col. L. HART & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE PLOT OF ground on East Houston-st., corner Mangin-st., and adjoining the ferry. Price and terms reasonable. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-class five-story English-basement brown-stone house, situated on 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE-HOUSE, 22 feet wide, for sale on Murray Hill, between 5th and Madison avs., for $38,500; possession at once if desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 38 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A MODERATE PRICE, ON accommodating terms, handsome modern three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in East 61st-st.; immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF LAND, WITH the four-story building thereon, on Park-place, between Broadway and Church-st., and near the new Post-office. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A FOUR-story brown-stone house, in very best order, for sale; key with
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE AND lot on 5th-av., between 19th and 23d sts., in first-rate order, and on liberal terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., or to H. R. DREW, 175 5th-av.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICulars of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., elegant full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; early possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS, DWELLINGS AND store property, desirably located, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, first-class three-story corner house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York, or S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CEASE PAYING RENT.—$1,000 DOWN and $100 monthly installments will buy a charming suburban cottage residence, combining best features of city and country life, comfortably accessible at all hours and seasons by unrivaled travel. Sixty trains daily. Forty minutes from Liberty-st. Trip tickets, 25 cents; commutation, $65. Pavements, gas, markets, schools, churches, Police, &c., convenient. House is modern fitted and commodious; twelve rooms; extra large lot with lawn, garden, fruit, vines, &c.; stable if preferred. Situated in most promising portion of Elizabeth. Twenty-three thousand inhabitants. Within 4,800 feet of three depots. For particulars and permits inquire at adjacent West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) Depot.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J.; is near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and inviting price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 50 ACRES on the sea-shore, New-Jersey; good house and outbuildings, with stock and farming tools; price $5,500; part cash. Owner at VANDERVOORT & GOLDMARK'S, No. 22 Park-row, Room No. 10.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 262 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN HAMILTON PARK, NEW-Brighton, Staten Island, less than half a mile from New-Brighton landing, a large house, with garden, green-house and stable, completely furnished with everything requisite for housekeeping except linen, for two years, at $2,000 per annum, to a private family. Address M. S. V., Post-office Box No. 1,863 New-York City.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, AT Orange, N. J., one of the most charming places out of New-York; house, fourteen rooms; modern improvements; fine stable and three acres ground in excellent order; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 160th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—WEST 42D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., full width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—FOUR LOTS ON 13TH-ST., near East River, with stable and office, suitable for a store, lumber, coal or wood yard; also, four lots on 75th-st., for same purpose. M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 492 Broadway.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses, on Washington-st., near Canal, to rent; in superior order; immediate possession; rent low. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872, AT 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 189 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, forty-six splendid lots in the village of Flatbush, on Vernon-av., Prospect, Lott, Clinton and Clove sts. This property is in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and good improvements, only a short distance from railroads, &c. Sale positive, to close a concern. Terms, 60 per cent. on bond and mortgage.
Five lots on north side of Pacific-st., 150 feet easterly from Grand-av.
Maps of all the above property are now ready.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
M. A. J. LYNCH AND HUGH N. CAMP, No. 105 Broadway, will sell the balance of the ninety valuable
PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

RICHARD J. GARRETSON, Auctioneer.
BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, Auctioneers, No. 35 Liberty-st. Sale peremptory. Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1872, 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The fine, brown-stone, English-basement house, No. 43 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories front, five in rear, 20x50, lot 98.9; complete with all modern improvements; perfect order; permits to examine and terms. Apply to the Auctioneers, No. 35 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC high stoop house, twenty feet front, between Lexington and 7th avs., Washington-square and 40th-st., unfurnished; price not to exceed $20,000 cash. Apply to WM. L. WHITTEMORE, 12 Pine-st., Room 1.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEAR THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 165 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, is located the MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK. The convenience and advantages of this bank bring a large and increasing business from among the working people of New-York and adjoining cities. Every accommodation is afforded to depositors consistent with sound principles. Interest commences on the first of every month instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to depositors. One dollar will commence an account. Books in German, French and English. Open daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, 1872, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 22.
Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after Jan. 21.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in English, German and French. Bank, Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, *A National savings Bank.*
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending 31st December, as follows: at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward. This interest is carried at once to the credit of the depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,490,313 96.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Interest at rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 20. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 15, 1872.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
GEORGE F. THOMAS, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av., is one of the best banks in the City. The usual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 15. Deposits made previous to Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1, 1872.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,368 41. Surplus, $201,322 98.

FINANCIAL.

MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,
BANKERS, NO. 3 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW-YORK.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT at Current Rates, and Transact a GENERAL BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS.
Twenty year 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS of the VERMONT DIVISION of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD for sale at 90 and interest.

OFFICES OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 5 and 6½ Trinity Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, held on the 21st ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the present year:
HARRY CONRAD, SAMUEL F. BARGER,
CHARLES LANTHONY, P. C. CALHOUN,
JAMES H. HOYT, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
HENRY B. KUNHARDT, CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS, HENRY L. DYER,
ALEXANDER SHAW.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President; ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President; and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS)
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.
FORTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.
TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.
Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,600,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 20 Broadway, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 98 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NOTICE.
Stolen from the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., Thirty-three Bonds for $1,000 each of the Appleton and New-London Railway Company, Nos. 365 to 397 inclusive, together with a promissory note for $24,916 45 gold, drawn by A. F. Smith to the order of J. S. Kennedy & Co., dated May 8, 1871. The above bonds being the collateral security for said note and mentioned in it.
The public are cautioned against negotiating the same. J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
JAN. 15, 1872. No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

R. J. KIMBALL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.
Buy and sell Bonds, Gold and Railway Stocks, on commission, making liberal advances. We are constantly represented at the different Exchanges by one of the firm.
ROBERT J. KIMBALL.
SPENCER D. C. VAN BOKKELEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Jan. 8, 1872, the following gentlemen were elected:
LEVI APGAR, ZACHARIA JAQUES,
C. H. APPLEGATE, T. C. KIMBALL,
JAY L. ADAMS, D. B. MOSES,
PETER B. ANDERSON, NICHOLAS C. MILLER,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON, WM. W. OWENS,
J. S. BARRON, JOHN F. PUPKE,
ALEX. BONNELL, EDGAR PINCHOT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN, FRANCIS A. RAY,
ABIJAH CURTIS, G. W. F. RANDOLPH,
CHARLES DENISON, CHAS. B. RICHARD,
JOHN B. FLANAGAN, CHAS. SPEAR,
JAMES FLANAGAN, E. T. TEFFT,
DANIEL FOSTER, H. K. THURBER,
ALLAN HAY, JOHN C. TUCKER,
JOHN H. ROLDANE, JAS. WALLACE,
B. CORNELL WHITE.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN B. FLANAGAN Vice-President. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.
The Declaration and Charter of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscriptions to the capital stock are now open at No. 346 Broadway, and will continue open until WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., on which day the subscriptions are payable.
JOHN M. FURMAN, EDWARDS W. FISKE, WM. H. STEWART, } Commissioners.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the Trustees, care of B. S. Watson, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1872, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863. The bids will be opened at the office of the Trustees, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
James N. Cobb, Philip M. Lydig,
John Q. Jones, Joseph Sampson,
William H. Aspinwall, William H. Guion,
Robert Ray, George A. Jones,
Robert Lenox Kennedy, James A. Roosevelt,
Sanford Cobb, William B. Astor,
Henry Meyer.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN HEEL-STIFFENING COMPANY for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871:—
Amount of capital stock, all of which has been issued for the purchase of patent rights and machinery, $600,000.
The amount of existing indebtedness does not exceed $80,000.
WM. F. SPINNEY, C. W. MELCHER, J. H. RAND, CHAS. S. PERLEY, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, January, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National Debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Peoria and Rock Island Railway
OF ILLINOIS,

thereby adding 25 per Cent. to their capital, and about 45 per Cent. to their yearly income, all in gold. Thus a favorable opportunity is continued—until the close of this Loan—for the holders of these Governments, or other 5 and 6 per Cent. Bonds, who wish to capitalise and still retain equally as good security by exchanging for Peoria 7 per Cents.

The PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY is a completed Road, with a CAPITAL STOCK of $2,000,000 all paid in, by which the road was built, and is ninety-one miles in length, connecting the important cities of Peoria, on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 1, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. THE PRESENT NET EARNINGS ARE IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS, while ITS PRESENT EQUIPMENT IS NOT ENOUGH TO DO ONE-HALF THAT CAN BE DONE IN LOCAL TRAFFIC ALONE.

Hence the option that the holders of these Bonds have to convert them into Stock, at any time, is of great value.

In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct Depots, Car and Engine-houses, Machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 Convertible First Mortgage Gold Bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, as well as all that may hereafter be acquired, and is less than $16,500 per mile.

They are Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each, and can be Registered if desired.

PRESENT PRICE 90
And accrued interest in currency.

Principal and Interest payable in Coin in New-York or London, free of Tax. COUPONS PAYABLE FEB. AND AUG. 1.

Railroads are frequently constructed through unsettled and uncultivated portions of the West, consequently have but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after completion. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first-class completed road, with

NO PARALLEL OR COMPETING LINE,

and runs through one of the Richest Agricultural, Manufacturing, Coal and Most Populous Districts in the West.

Thus a large and profitable local business is at once assured, and by a glance at the map it will be seen that this new road is an Important Central Link to which many of the principal lines Centralize.

The loan is therefore placed beyond any contingency, as the earnings will be large and the bonds sure to rank among the Best Securities in the market.

We invite the attention of all who wish to make a safe and reliable investment, to these Bonds, now doubly secured by the road and its property, which is daily growing stronger.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges, by

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
14 Nassau-St., New-York.

THE MOST DESIRABLE
NEW-YORK SECURITY ON THE MARKET.
MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.
AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Eight and Ten per Cent. Town and County Bonds, Registered with the State Auditor, and payable by the State Treasurer, for sale by
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Pine-st., New-York,
No. 164 22d-st., Chicago.

THE NEW-YORK LAMINATED PIPE COMPANY.
ANNUAL REPORT.
The amount of the capital of this Company, and which has been issued for the purchase of patent rights and other property necessary for their business and in payment therefor, and which has not been paid in cash, is $400,000.

Capital actually paid in as above	$400,000
Amount of its existing debts not exceeding	2,000

J. L. BROWN, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.
JOHN L. BROWN, THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, JOHN H. ROLSTON, THADDEUS H. WALSH, } Majority of Trustees.
City and County of New-York, ss.: John L. Brown, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the New-York Laminated Pipe Company and that the above report is true.
JOHN L. BROWN.
Sworn before me this 15th day of January, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.
NOTICE.
The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 24, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HYDE SILVER MINING COMPANY, JAN. 12, 1872.—The amount of the capital stock of said Company is seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, which has all been actually paid in by the issue of the whole amount thereof in payment for mines, mining and other property necessary for the business of the Company. The total amount of the existing debts of the Company is, as nearly as can be ascertained, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.
H. S. TUBILL, President,
WILLIAM REMSEN,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,
HERMAN GRIFFIN,
ALFRED DOUGLAS,
JAMES WILSON,
WILLIAM D. HARRIS,
JAMES McCARTER,
President and majority of the Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD
Free of Government Tax,
Interest Payable Quarterly,
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds,
(COUPON AND REGISTERED,)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE,
OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY OF INDIANA.
Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

This road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for twelve miles, at its southern terminus, the celebrated block coal fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and all other intermediate points for the block coal, (now in such large demand,) lumber, cattle, grain, and other surplus products of this rich agricultural and mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on application.

Jones & Schuyler,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,
OF GREENE COUNTY,
State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $18,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,712,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ALL TAXES PAID.
The Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

We think very highly of these bonds, and recommend them to all classes of investors.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 2,087.

OFFICE BLACKHAWK GOLD MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1872.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BLACK-HAWK Gold Mining Company, pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," and section 3 of the act amending the same, passed June 7, 1853.
CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000,
of which no part has actually been paid in, all of which was issued by the Trustees in payment of property purchased by them, necessary for the business of the Company.
AMOUNT OF EXISTING DEBT, $269,480 29.
(Signed,) C. T. CHILD, President.
GEORGE HALL, HENRY A. HEISER, EDWIN G. ANGELL, JOHN GORHAM, C. T. CHILD, J. LLOYD HAIGH, } Trustees.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—C. T. CHILD, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement is true and correct.
Sworn before me this 16th day of January, 1872.
(Signed,) J. T. KILBETH, Notary Public New-York County.
(Signed,) C. T. CHILD.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.
DEC. 1, 1871. 28 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 25th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 12.
By order of the Board.
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.
Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 per cent. interest on all balances.
We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ESTABLISHED 1787.
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ALSO, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 15, 1872. JOSEPH T. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

Twenty-eighth Dividend
OFFICE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

GROSS ASSETS	$480,347 65
CASH CAPITAL	200,000 00
SURPLUS	262,047 65
UNSETTLED LOSSES	18,300 00

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax. G. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BANKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 Chatham-square, junction of Mott and Worth sts.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	180,000
Total assets	$380,000

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has declared the Regular Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both free of tax and payable Feb. 1, 1872. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1872.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND at the office of the Company in New-York, NO. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NOS. 12 AND 14 COURT-ST.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 112 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.
A dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government Tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.
Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.
Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1872.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of Jan. 17, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.
JAN. 11, 1872.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS due Jan. 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government Tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. HATCH, No. 32 Pine-st., N. Y.
C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5,) per Cent. payable on demand.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, FRENCH Clocks, Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-ware, best and cheapest, at FRANK FIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 322 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMMERING.—DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, No. 402 4th-av. One thousand dollars paid to any one we cannot cure. No pay until cured. Call and see our patients.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC..........Jan. 20, 2½ P. M.
OCEANIC..........Feb. 17.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA..........Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA..........Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA..........Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
FROM BOSTON.
SAMARIA..........Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
HECLA..........Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA..........Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
ALEPPO..........Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA..........Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..........$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 17th of January. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY..........Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN..........Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 30. ANGLIA. Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6. COLUMBIA. Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13. AUSTRALIA. Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20. EUROPA. Saturday, Feb. 10.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE..........DANRE..........Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT..........LEMAIRE..........Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Mar. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 27.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Feb. 3.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin..........	$75	Steerage..........	$30
To London..........	80	To London..........	35
To Paris..........	90	To Paris..........	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH..........Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Jan. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. R. VAN SICE, Feb. 1.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.)....Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)....Wed., Feb. 21
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
These ships are the only ones authorized to give through bills of lading and passenger tickets. Shipments by other steamers will be charged local rates from Savannah.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
BLACK STAR LINE,
From Pier No. 13 North River, every SATURDAY.
The Steam-ships
MONTGOMERY leaves JAN. 20, at 3 P. M.
HUNTSVILLE leaves JAN. 27, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.
TWO TRIPS A WEEK.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER
will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARY'S, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA., connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.
RETURNING,
will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.
For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist in chamber-work, or take charge of an invalid lady; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do a little of every work that may have to be done, such as general work in a good family, where she can have a nice home; good references given; is a good chamber-maid. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, to go out by the day; is an experienced laundress; or would take washing home; does up linens in superior style. Call at or address No. 225 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is neat and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as nurse to growing children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and do plain sewing. Call at present employer's, No. 117 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing to do at home; understands fluting, and does up linens and fineries in superior style. Call or address Mrs. BALDWIN, No. 112 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY, YOUNG girl, lately landed, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and do plain sewing; wants a steady place at low wages. Call at No. 391 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 405 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can give best City reference. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as neat, plain cook; first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or house-work, or make herself useful; experienced nurse; best City reference. Apply at No. 34 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Welsh woman (Protestant) as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge; is a good seamstress; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 102 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; a first-class baker and pastry cook; excellent reference. Call or address No. 462 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; understands all the duties of a kitchen; prefers to have a kitchen-maid; is not afraid of a large family. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT dress-maker, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' or children's clothes in the best manner; is a good operator and a thorough seamstress; City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBER-maid and a superior waitress, situations together; both have the best of City references, and are willing to work; they are neat and respectful servants. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COOK, A SITUATION; is accomplished in all the arts of French and English cooking; unexceptionable City references; no objection to boarding-house or hotel. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged widow as housekeeper in a respectable family; best of reference given. Call at No. 256 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook by a woman who understands her business in all its branches; City reference given. Call at No. 400 East 18th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 218 East 76th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making and family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machine. Call at No. 961 3d-av., corner of 57th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class chamber-maid; would assist in waiting or washing; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, 721 6th-av., up first flight stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as waitress, or chamber-maid and waiting in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

EMPLOYERS WANTING RELIABLE German, French, English, Irish and American help in any capacity can be suited at WALKER'S, No. 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; will assist with chamber-work if required; can give good reference. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook; can take entire charge of the kitchen; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, some fine washing, ironing and fluting; done reasonable at her own home. Call at No. 775 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, Protestant, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 21 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is competent to take charge of a kitchen; will assist with washing; City references. Call at No. 361 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT chamber-maid to do fine washing; has excellent references. To be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COLORED RELIEF, ROOM NO. 65 BIBLE HOUSE.—Colored servants furnished from Charleston direct, and the Southern States.

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH and Swede girls, situations for upstairs work. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; first-class cook; best of City references. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more engagements, by the day or week. Call or address, for two days, 169 West 37th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant young woman; can do French and English cooking, meats, game, fishes, bird soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, &c.; excellent baker; country or City. Apply at No. 359 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 165 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would mind children in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, a situation as chamber-maid. Inquire at No. 643 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, one as first-class waitress, either a private boarding-house or family; the other as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer or seamstress; both first-class City reference. Call at No. 249 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; in the City or country. Call at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, English and American; has no objection to a first-class boarding house; City references. Apply at No. 229 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, experienced and economical woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of baking; can furnish the best City reference from her last place. Call at 362 7th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City references. Call two days at 317 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and does embroidery; best City references. Apply at No. 152 East 46th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, engagements by the day, week, or month; is an expert cutter, fits and operates. Call or address for two days No. 208 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girls, situations—one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Call at 239 East 11th-st., today.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; best reference given. Call at No. 305 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 112 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a small family; can do all kinds of baking and cooking, meats, game and jellies; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 318 7th-av., near 28th-st., upstairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 309 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROtestant, aged thirty-five, married, no family, a situation to take entire charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising all fancy stock and farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; first-class reference; at liberty on 1st of March. Address WILLIAM BROWN, Farmer, Morristown, Spring Valley, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; can give good references; would be found trustworthy and obliging. Call or address J. M. W., No. 491 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN DESIROUS of securing the services of a first-class coachman, a single young man, with four years' unexceptionable City references, now disengaged on account of family going to Europe, may call or address J. M., No. 48 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman (single;) understands his duties thoroughly; long experience; an efficient groom and careful City driver; several years' unexceptionable references. Address H. L., at Brewster's, 25th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDed young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; good, careful driver; excellent groom; capable to take entire charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; country or City; terms moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERican, 45 years old, to take care of an invalid, day or night watchman, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful to his employer. Address W. A. FREEMAN, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; can milk if required; six years' best reference; is a perfect City driver; two first-class employers can be seen. Address H. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; can give reference from the first families in the City. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent Protestant English butler, thoroughly understanding his duties as such; can give excellent testimonials as to strict sobriety. To be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young man as waiter or butler; is a first-class waiter or butler; of respectable appearance; not long in the country; best references from home. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly competent waiter, in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent City reference. Call or address L. G., No. 210 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Call at No. 257 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITuation as waiter in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 308 West 16th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly-competent waiter; understands his duties thoroughly; excellent City reference. Call or address L. G., No. 210 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant single young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant; good references. Apply at Campbell & Galway's grocery-store, corner 38th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as fireman in a hotel or private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 237 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Swede as coachman; sober and industrious, and comes well recommended. Apply at 4 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER and valet by a young man; Protestant; two years with the Governor-General of Canada; an excellent character. Address H. CODEY, at Mrs. Williamson's, No. 95 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed from England, a situation as porter in any kind of dry-goods store; will be found willing and obliging in any capacity. Address E. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as porter, watchman or to drive a business wagon; three years' City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 14 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as porter in a store; can do any kind of work; can give good City references. Call or address No. 122 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; understands his business thoroughly; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 128 West 17th-st., rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN a wholesale or retail hardware store; has had seven years' experience in the business; can give good City reference from last employer. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS WANTED in the telegraph instrument shop of GRAY & BARTON, Chicago. Mr. Barton, of the above firm, will be at No. 17 Platt-st., upstairs, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to see any good workmen desirous of permanent situations and good wages.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE State of New-Jersey for the best-selling shuttle sewing-machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, at office of D. A. Newton & Co., No. 29 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—EMILY HENARD, plaintiff, against ETIENE HENARD, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant Etiene Henard: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 16, 1872.
SAMUEL B. HIGINBOTAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja17-law6wW*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CHANCE.—BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, seven years old, sound and kind; draught horse; price $125, cost $265. Inquire at No. 334 East 10th-st.

$75.—A ROAN MARE, SEVEN YEARS, good style and action; 15 hands; kind and true in all harness; must be sold. No. 281 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES, TRUCKS AND work, cheap, as owner is going in the country; must sell immediately; a chance seldom met with. Inquire for CARMAN, No. 112 Water-st., basement.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROBES, BUFfalo, black and grisly bear, white and gray fox, brown, gray blankets, horse-blankets, plush robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND SLEIGH-BELLS, in large variety, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 73 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., SECOND RESidence west Broadway, No. 104—Front room to rent; also single one, without board; family private; one-half minute from Parker's restaurant; three lines cars at corner.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel; elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

NO. 18 WEST 4TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished double and single rooms, with or without board; house and table first-class; table boarders taken.

NO. 117 EAST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs.; a very pleasant hall-room, handsomely furnished, to let to a gentleman only; terms moderate; reference.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, at No. 41 West 26th-st.; prices reasonable; location first-class.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—TWO ELEGANT rooms on the first floor, suitable for a doctor's office; also, rooms, with board, on the second; location, house and table first-class.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE ENTIRE second floor, (parlor and bedroom,) with board, in a private family of culture, near Madison-square. No. 29 East 24th-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 107., near 6th-av., second floor, to let, whole or part; very convenient and nicely furnished; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; single rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged; day boarders accommodated.

NO. 274 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO A PARTY of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, rooms with board; terms for single gentlemen, $8 to $10 per week; gentlemen and wives, $16 to $20.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A large pleasant room at $18 per week, or three at $25, with good board, in a small New-England family. No. 44 West 26th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—JUST VACATED, A SUPErior suite of three or four large, light rooms on the parlor floor of the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 312, NEAR 8TH-AV.—Large square room, front, to two gentlemen, with good table, for $14 per week; reference given and required.

NO. 61 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—THIRD-story room, with board, to gentleman and wife; only a few boarders taken; also, hall room; dinner at 1.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 327.—A family with a few select boarders have a large room on third floor, suitable for two gentlemen; also hall-room; house first class, and excellent board.

NO. 211 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, in a German family; terms, $6 to $7 per week.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with large closets; hot and cold water and bath-room attached. Terms moderate.

NO. 116 WEST 14TH-ST.—ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, with board; table unexceptionable, and house and location first-class.

ONE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR TWO gentlemen, and one room for single gentleman, with or without board, at No. 109 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, en suite, with private table; also single rooms. Baths on each floor. References.

NO. 53 WEST 11TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor; first-class board for single gentlemen; references given and required; dinner at 6.

NO. 156 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, a large third-story front room, with all the modern conveniences; family private.

NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms on second and third floors, with or without board.

NO. 303 2D-AV., FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant-square; handsomely-furnished front rooms on third floor to let with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138, NEAR THE UNION CLUB.—A handsome suite of apartments on the first floor; also one large single room, without board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, 221 West 16th-st.; fire and gas; remarkably cheap; reference required.

NO. 43 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FURnished room, with or without meals. Private family.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with good table, at 48 West 24th-st. References.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:00 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD

INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Cash Capital..........$300,000
THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES, AND SOLICITS FROM THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY THE FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD "LORILLARD FIRE," A SHARE OF THEIR BUSINESS.
DIRECTORS.

ZOPHAR MILLS,	HENRY A. BURR,
ADAM P. PENTZ,	W. BLACKSTONE,
JOHN J. SERRELL,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,	AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
M. W. COOPER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
E. M. CRAWFORD,	WM. VAN DEVENTER,
JOHN C. MARTIN,	C. NORWOOD, JR.,
CARLISLE NORWOOD,	MARTIN BATES,
WM. L. POMEROY,	GEO. W. QUINTARD,
JAMES M. McLEAN,	JOHN H. PEET,
EDMOND F. CUTTER,	J. SEAVER PAGE,

WILLIAM B. KENDALL.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED business in this City in exchange for part cash and real estate; will pay $10,000 per year; value $25,000. Address BUILDER, *Times* Office.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FOR SALE—FOR LESS THAN HALF ITS value, a nearly new first-class 5x10 billiard table, Phelan & Collender, makers. Apply at No. 15 Washington Terrace, Hoboken.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ADELAIDE H. LAMBERTSON, clairvoyant. Consultations daily. No satisfaction, no pay. No. 80 6th-av., lower bell.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
Of G. L. FOX'S new version of his famous pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Martens family in their great CAT DUET—the artistic success of the season.
The Kiralfys' new ballets, the Warrior Dance and the Shield Tableau—the most beautiful picture ever seen on the stage.
First week of the WILSON BROTHERS in their great gymnastic feats.
First week of Signor Casselli's Aerial Juggling and the FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.
First week of Mrs. Yeomans' CHANT OF THE CELESTIALS.
Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,
28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
Continued success of
MR. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE
and his pupil,
MISS GRISWOLD
in the new five-act play of MONALDI.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
In preparation a new society play, entitled MARRIAGE.
Seats secured at the theatre and at the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

FROM THE OLD GRANITE STATE.
THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY
ARE COMING!
Will appear at the
SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH,
16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1872, at 8 P. M.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

RUSSIAN, TURKISH, SULPHUR VApor, Mercurial, Sulphuret Potassium, Salt Water, private hot and cold, and other Baths, No. 488 6th-av., near 30th-st. Best attendance; low prices.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

ADJUDICATION OF BANKRUPTCY.—(Creditors' petition.)—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the STUYVESANT BANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy: No. 3,269.—At the City of New-York, in said District, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1872.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—This cause came on to be heard at the City of New-York, in said Court, and, on reading and filing proof of due service of a copy of the creditor's petition, herein, and order to show cause, on the Cashier of the Stuyvesant Bank, the bankrupt above named, more than five days before the return-day of the said order to show cause, and Tracy, Olmstead & Tracy appearing on behalf of the petitioning creditor, and no one appearing in opposition, the said bankrupt, the Stuyvesant Bank, being called in open Court, came not, but made default to appear, pursuant to said order to show cause.
And thereupon, and in consideration of the proofs in said cause, it was found that the facts set forth in said petition were true; and it is therefore adjudged that the Stuyvesant Bank became bankrupt within the true intent and meaning of the act entitled, "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, before the filing of the said petition, and it is therefore declared and adjudged bankrupt accordingly. And it is further ordered, that the said bankrupt shall, within five days after the date of this order, make and deliver, or transmit by mail, post-paid, to the Marshal, as Messenger, a schedule of its creditors, and an inventory of its estate, in the form and verified in the manner required of the petitioning debtor by the said act. And it is further ordered that the above-entitled case be referred to James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of this Court, to take such proceedings therein as are required by the said act.
Witness the Hon. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at New-York, in said District, on the 6th day of January, A. D., 1872.
{ Seal of the Court. } GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court for said District.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMIL STERNE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, THAT ALL creditors of MARSHALL O. DELL, of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor, be required to show cause, if any they have, before me, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of said City and County, on the 22d day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of said Court, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts. Notice of which is to be published once in each week, for ten weeks successively, in the State paper, and in the newspaper printed in the City of New-York, entitled *The New-York Daily Times*. And I hereby direct that notice of this order be served either in person or by letter, on each of the creditors of the said Marshall O. Dell, insolvent, residing in the United States, and whose place of residence is known to the said Marshall O. Dell, insolvent. And the service of the notice of this order shall be made on each of the said creditors in person or by letter, addressed to him by mail at his known and usual place of residence. If such service shall be personal, then it shall be at least twenty days, and if by mail, then forty days, before the said 22d day of March next, at 11 o'clock.—Dated the 28th day of December, 1871. JOHN H. McCUNN, Justice.
d27-law6wW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed by the Supreme Court of this State sole receiver of the NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. All persons indebted to said Corporation are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his office, No. 173 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872, and to pay the same. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Corporation are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All creditors of said Corporation are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the undersigned, as such receiver, on or before the 4th day of March, 1872. All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said Corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, as such receiver, at his said office, on the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated New-York, Aug. 15, 1871.
BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.
E. R. MEADE, Attorney for Receiver, No. 68 Wall-street, New-York City.
d20-law10wW

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY E. FULLER and CHARLES H. GROVES, involuntary bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of said Mary E. Fuller and Charles H. Groves, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in the said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATHIAS C. EATON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Mathias C. Eaton, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 12 John-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—JOSEPH LOEWENBERG, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published on the 20th day of December, A. D., 1871.—Creditors to appear before Hon. John H. McCunn, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—New-York, Dec. 16, 1871.
VAN SLYCK & WARDELL, Attorneys for Insolvent.
d20-law10wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PLACE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Place, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district, vice Alexander B. Thorburn, removed.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1871.
WM. APGAR, Assignee,
ja3-law3wW* No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York.

NO. 2,045.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BURNHAM and WILLIAM A. BATES, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of June, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Edward Burnham and William A. Bates, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja17-law3wW JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 3,110.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY T. BRAGG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Henry T. Bragg, of City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ja17-law3wW JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
FOURTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH,
Now in the
SIXTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—*Herald.*

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER..........Manager.
E. D. DAVIS, GUS WILLIAMS,
THE LAURI TROUPE, MATTHEWS FAMILY,
GRAND BALLET......HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
ASHCROFT, WAMBOLD AND COES, IN
A SUPERB PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 2½.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL

Will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

STEINWAY HALL.
MR. GEORGE DOLBY
Begs to announce that in consequence of Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Patey having to return to England by the Java on the 24th inst., to fulfill engagements which cannot be postponed, he will give his
FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
TO-NIGHT, Jan. 17.
Vocalists:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
and
MR. SANTLEY.
Piano-forte,
MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.
The programme will consist of the Glees, Madrigals, Songs, Ballads and Operatic Selections which have made Mr. George Dolby's Concert Troupe so famous in this country.
Admission, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.
Tickets now on sale at Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall.

THE RENOWNED VOCALIST,

MISS ABBOTT,

At the
Benefit of "Onward Lodge" of Good Templars,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1872.
At East Side Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN
Respectfully announces a second series of THREE PIANO-FORTE SOIREES, at Chickering Hall, Jan. 27, Feb. 24 and March 23. Mr. HOFFMAN will receive the assistance of two or more artists at each soirée.
A limited number of subscribers' names for the series received at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', No. 11 East 14th-st., and at Messrs. Jordens & Martens, No. 832 Broadway.

NOTICE.
Owing to the refusal on the part of one of the profession at the eleventh hour to play the part of Armand, Miss Burnside will not appear as Camille.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD

IN ASSOCIATION HALL.
Subject for Thursday:
THE MARTYRS.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The sixth lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. PETER STRYKER. Subject—*Matrimony.*
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWIN M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store,
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins, halves and quarters, layers.
300 frails Dates.
At 11½ o'clock within their store:
15,000 packages fresh St. Michael's Oranges, landing ex steam-ship *Strathlay*, and can be examined on Pier No. 14, East River.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.
LIBRARY OF REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.
Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18, 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the library of Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., comprising a choice collection of theological and standard works, many scarce local histories, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF the Supreme Court, made and entered at the City of New-York, on the tenth day of January, 1872, the subscriber, as receiver of the property and effects of the firm of Gibson & Miller, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 25th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, a certain claim of said Gibson & Miller for damages amounting to $10,000, against A. W. Fox & Co., of the City of Buffalo, arising out of an alleged breach of contract by said Fox & Co., made with Gibson & Miller, for the sale of vinegar in the City of New-York. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1872. Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF ADOLPH BAROUN and BERNARD SPIEGEL against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 13th day of January, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 213 8th-av. and No. 271 8th-av., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at 11 A. M., on the 26th of January, 1872, the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of a stock of boots and shoes, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1872. United States Marshal.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CLOSSON & HAYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES T. CLOSSON,
JACOB HAYS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York: that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CLOSSON & HAYS; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of Gold, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, as Brokers, upon commission, and the transaction of such other business as is usually done by stock brokers in the City of New-York; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are as follows: JAMES T. CLOSSON, who resides at Plainfield in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey; EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York; and JACOB HAYS, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York; that the said JAMES T. CLOSSON and the said EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS are the general partners, and the said JACOB HAYS is the special partner; that the amount of capital which the said JACOB HAYS, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000;) that the period at which such partnership is to commence is the second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the period at which such partnership is to terminate is the second day of January, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
JAMES T. CLOSSON,
EDWARD ST. JOHN HAYS, General Partners.
JACOB HAYS, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORAble terms,
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD BONDS.
WARREN RAILROAD, second Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds, ($10,000 per mile.)
CITY OF LOUISVILLE 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st April and October, at Bank of America, New-York.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

MR. BENJAMIN BRYES HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co.
WM. H. CASWELL,
JOHN H. CASWELL.
No. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN BENJAMIN & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, gold.
JOHN BENJAMIN, W. E. LAWRENCE, } General Partners.
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.

No. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.
MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, and Headstones, in great varieties. Send for catalogue.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8.
LAST NIGHTS OF FLORENCE!
LAST NIGHTS OF OBENREIZER!!
The management announce that the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE closes with the present week, and respectfully suggests that advantage must therefore be taken of the few remaining nights to witness Mr. FLORENCE as OBENREIZER, in Dickens' romantic Christmas story, NO THOROUGHFARE!!!
FRIDAY, farewell benefit of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE!
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Fourteenth Concert by Col. James Fisk, Jr.'s
NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
Assisted by the favorite Prima Donna,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE.
With Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY
Violoniste and Violoncelle.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Musical Director.
Reserved seats $1. Admission 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Ticket Office, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE!
THEATRE CROWDED TO THE DOORS STILL.
Twenty-fourth Divorce Matinée Saturday at 1½.

AIMEE'S OPERA-BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY AND THURSDAY,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
TUESDAY..........LA PERICHOLE
WEDNESDAY..........BARBE BLEUE

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Fourth week and increased success of the
IMMENSELY POPULAR AND HIGHLY AMUSING FAIRY PANTOMIME AND JOCOSE HARLEQUINADE OF GOODY TWO SHOES.
PHENOMENAL EQUESTRIANISM BY
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND
and
Mr. CHARLES W. FISH.
THE JEE BROTHERS
in their diverting performances with the
MUSICAL ROCKS AND SPINNING HATS.
First week of the comical
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ENTREE.
THE SUPERB CIRCUS TROUPE
IN A FRESH SERIES OF ARENIC MARVELS.

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI OPERA.
Directors:
R. MULDER, W. FORMES, TH. HABELMANN.
STADT THEATRE.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 17, AT 8,
L'AFRICAINE,
with an immense cast.
Seats at Schirmer's music-store and at the theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
ONE GRAND MOULTON CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.
Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, assisted by
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor,
Signor P. FERRANTI, Baritone, and
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, Pianist.
Seats at the Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.
"The cream of pure fun!"
AT ST. PETER'S HALL, WEST 20TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, and THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18. No reserved seats. Admission, $1; children under fourteen, half price. The choicest of humorous entertainments. Come and laugh!

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give the FOURTH LECTURE and EXHIBITION, for ladies only, in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 18. Doors open at 2. Commence at 3 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

FOR SALE—A VERY PRETTY MAHOGANY piano, six-octave, round corners; in perfect order, price $65. Apply at No. 276 6th-av., hall door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

DRY GOODS.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
1,000 PIECES JUST OPENED, IN CHOICE PATTERNS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE AND VALENCIENNES LACES.
COLLARS, SETS, COIFFURES, BARBES, CAPES, &c. BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, AND FRENCH LACES.
AT VERY LOW PRICES BEFORE STOCK TAKING.
BENNETT & WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¾ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructor in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 34th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English House School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 31st-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDing school for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT AS occasional governess; she teaches English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; references from her present pupils. Address F. A., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, capable of imparting a sound education, has time unoccupied; French, Latin, music, drawing. Address ADELPHI, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.
OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of February, 1872, for the delivery, in the District of Columbia, of one and one-quarter millions (more or less) of pounds of 30-inch and 20-inch cast-iron water-pipes, and special castings.
No proposals for pipes and special castings will be received except in the printed forms, which, with specifications and forms of contract, and any desired information, can be had on application, in person or by letter, to
O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented petitions for a national prohibitory law, and one asking for an amendment of the Constitution to secure temperance. Also, a memorial of the Reform League of New-York for a national system of public schools.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, presented seventeen petitions for the repeal of the duty on salt.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, presented petitions against the manufacture and sale by the Government of stamped envelopes.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial for an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the election to office of any person who drinks intoxicating liquors, and asked its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, suggested that it had better go to the Committee on Disabilities. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Carried.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, also presented the petition of citizens of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the duty on pig-iron.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented the petition of citizens of Chicago, asking that building material imported for that city be allowed to come in free of duty.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented several petitions for a constitutional amendment, making drinkers of alcoholic liquors ineligible to office under the United States, and moved their reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. Carried.

Mr. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, presented a petition against the manufacture of stamped envelopes by the Government and their sale under cost to the injury of private manufacturers, and said the petitioners were in error because the Government did not manufacture stamped envelopes at all and did not sell them under cost. It contracted with private parties for the manufacture of the envelopes, and sold them at about ten per cent. above cost.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, presented the petition of citizens of Boston for a national prohibitory law.

POSTAL SERVICE TO CHINA.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, introduced a bill authorizing an increase of the United States mail steam-ship service between San Francisco and China. It empowers the Postmaster-General to contract with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for carrying a semi-monthly mail on said route at a compensation not to exceed the rate now paid for the monthly service, and upon the same conditions and limitations now in force, provided that all steam-ships hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than 4,000 tons register each. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

A TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to repeal the duty on iron and salt, with amendments, which he asked to have printed, and moved its recommittal.

The following is the bill as reported by the Committee on Finance as a substitute for House bill:

Be it enacted, &c.—That on and after the first day of July A. D. 1872, in lieu of duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, ware and merchandise in this section enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty—that is to say, on teas of all kinds, 10 cents per pound; on coffee of all kinds, 2 cents per pound; on chicory and succory roots, burnt or prepared, 3 cents per pound; on acorn coffee and dandelion-root, raw or prepared, and on all substitutes for coffees, 2 cents per pound; on all extracts or essences of coffee, 30 cents per pound; on all bituminous coal, 50 cents per ton of 28 bushels—80 pounds to the bushel; on salt in bulk, and on all rock-salts or mineral salt, 9 cents per hundred pounds; on salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, 12 cents per 100 pounds; on cleaned rice, including rice commonly called patna rice, 1½ cents per pound; on uncleaned rice, including patna rice, 1 cent per pound; on paddy, ¾ cent per pound; on potatoes, 10 cents per bushel; on all timber, square or sided, not otherwise provided for, 1 cent per cubic foot; on sawed boards, plank deals, and other lumber of spruce, hemlock, white-wood and bass-wood, $1 per one thousand feet, board measure; on all other varieties of sawed lumber, $2 per one thousand feet, board measure, provided that, when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein prescribed, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, $1 per thousand feet, and if planed on one side, and tongued and grooved, $2 per thousand feet, and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $2 50 per thousand feet; on hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, car blocks, gun-heading blocks, and all like blocks and sticks, rough hewn or sawed, only 20 per centum ad valorem; on pickets, palings and laths, 20 per centum ad valorem; on all shingles, 50 cents per thousand; on pine clapboards, $2 per thousand; on spruce clapboards, $1 50 per thousand; on house or cabinet furniture, in pieces or rough and not finished, 30 per centum ad valorem; on casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar-box shooks and packing boxes of wood not otherwise provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem, provided that casks, barrels or carboys and other vessels and grain-bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported containing American produce, and declaration is made of intent to return the same empty, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That on and after the 1st day of July next, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally—it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties; that is to say, on all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value; on all wool of the alpaca goat and other like animals, and on all manufactures of which wool or such hair is the component part of chief value; on all the manufactures of silk which are now subject to a duty of sixty per centum ad valorem; on all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel of which either of such metals is the component part of chief value, excepting pig-iron and steel rails; on all other metals other than iron and steel, and on all manufactures of metals of which either of them is the component part of chief value; on all earthen-ware and glass-ware; on all hides, skins, bone, ivory, horn and leather, and on all manufactures of either of said articles, or of which either of said articles is the component part of chief value; on all India-rubber, gutta-percha or straw, and on oil-cloths of all descriptions.

SEC. 3. That on and after the 1st day of July next the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say: Agates unmanufactured, almond shells, asphaltum and manufactures of the same, asbestos, bass or bass for matting, Bath brick and Bristol stones, Brazil pebbles for spectacles, bluejng, stuffed birds, bladders—crude, and all integuments of animals not otherwise provided for—bristles, brooms, brass—old and fit only for remanufacture, bulbs and bulbous roots, cement—Roman and water lime, chalk—white, French and all other, coal, stores of American vessels, provided that none shall be unloaded, unwrought pipe clay, fire clay and kaolin, Fuller's earth, crucibles of sand or earth or pots of black lead, plumbago, in whole or in part, chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, amber beads, angelica root, antimony, crude or regulus, aniline, Arminian stone, armonium and carbonate of ditto, salamoniac, aniatto extract, aqua fortis, argol dust, arrowroot, citric and chromic acids, Peruvian chincona, Lima, Calisaya, and all chinchona barks, bleaching powders or chloride of lime, St. John's beans, Bezoar stones, black salts, black tares, Brazil paste, Burgundy pitch, copava fir, Peruvian and Tolu balsams, borax, cinnabar, calomel, cobalt ore and oxide, charcoal, crude camphor, cow or pine pox or vaccine virus, curry and curry powders, cream of tartar, tartar emetic, carbolic crystals, chamomile flowers, cincona root, colcothar or oxide of iron, coltsfoot, crude drugs, centrayrea root, carvage, down, cyanite, dried bugs, elecampane root, nitric ether, ergot, farina, finishing powder, galanga, gentian-root, oxide of gold, Guinea grains, glycerine, gold size, glucose, ginseng-root, hellebore-root, lignon of indigo, carmined, including all extracts of iron, japetick, matties leaf, crude muck, oxide and ore of manganese, marsh mallows, sugar of milk, masonde muriates of gold or strontium, orange buds and flowers, pellitory root, polypodion, pular root, red precipitate, phosphorus, bicarbonate and hydrate of potash, not being medicine, pearl ash, saleratus and calcium, crude potash and salts of potash, not otherwise provided for, putty, raw and prepared rennets, Rochelle salts, resin or rosin, seneca root, satvaera, stovax, strontia, succinic acid, spunk, sulphate of magnesia, Epsom salts, salacine, sassafras, sealing wax, sumac, snake root, sponges, crude pica, Tripoli, Turkish red salts, Tyrian dye talc, terra alba, crystals, Tonqua beans, tannin, tin, liquor, oxide of tin, oxide of uranium, Venice turpentine, bees-wax, bay or myrtle and shoe-maker's wax, citron, green, dried and preserved in sugar, butter fibre, leaves, shells, vocashoot and wine of cocoa, coir, box and ship chronometers and parts of the same, old copper, dried blood, dried and prepared flowers, prepared or manufactured dulce, pulverized emery, firewood, flints, raw or unmanufactured fish skins, enamel, meerschaum, palm leaf fans, feathers and down for beds, feather beds, French sand, filtering and polishing felt for marble-cutters' use, manufactured or unmanufactured filtering stones, bananas, pine apples, plantains, all kinds of currants, gelatine, ginger-root, gum, gum substitutes, gilding gum, gold-beaters' molds and skins, old or refuse gunny bags, hair of hogs, curled hair for beds or mattresses, henna, honey, harness-liquid, hop-roots for cultivation, hides, Angora goat-skins raw without the wool, and raw and manufactured asses' skins, isinglass or fish-glue, istle or Tampico fibre, insect-powder, India or Malacca joints, india-rubber, yarn or thread, jellies of all kinds, racevite, lithographic stones not engraved, scrap-leather, lemon or lime juice, Dutch metal, mica, mineral waters, magnets, moss, sea-weed and all vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, macaroni and vermicelli, gut-string for musical instruments, Bologne sausage, sausage skins, saur kraut, venison, natural flowers. The following named oils: almond, essential, crude and rectified, amber, anise, or aniseed, fixed, or expressed almonds, ambergris, atheo, or rosemary, expressed bay, or laurel, bergamot, cajeput, cekrat, carraway, cinnamon, citronella, or lemon, grass civet, cubebs, cassia, cloves, fennel, jessamine, or juniper, juglan, drum, lavender, mace, neatsfoot, poppy, otto of roses—red and white—thyme, sesame, valerian, casonum, invidium, oil-cake, oxydising paste. Also the following paints and colors: Frankfort black, mineral blue, mineral and French green, mineral kermes, smalts and frostings, sienna, dry and in oil, paladium metal, parchment, rough pebbles for spectacles, old pewter, plumbago, prepared or unprepared quills, quick-grass root, root flour, railroad ties of wood, sago, sago flour. The following seeds: Anise, anise star, carraway, chia sugar-cane and sesamum, sparterce for making or ornamenting hats, soap-stocks and soap-stuffs, round and unmanufactured timber, tesales, tin in pigs, bars or blocks, and yeast-cakes.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, opposed the motion and hoped the bill to repeal the duty on salt and coal now before the Senate would be acted upon without recommittal.

Mr. SHERMAN said the object of the Committee was to let the people see the amendments proposed, and also to give certain representative gentlemen from New-York, Ohio and Michigan, an opportunity to be heard on the subject of the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the subject was not a new one—that it had been long before Congress, and that the interests concerned had been repeatedly heard, and that, if Congress were to wait without acting on the bill until all persons could be heard by the Committee on Finance, there would be no action on it at this session. He also thought it questionable whether the Committee had a right to introduce by way of amendment to this bill what was substantially a general tariff bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Committee proposed to put into this bill all the other similar bills that were before them.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that that would defeat the object of the House of Representatives in passing those several bills. He was as anxious as anybody for the revision and amendment of the whole tariff, so as to collect duties on only a few articles, instead of on a great number, as at present, and he believed that this would be the most efficient means of purifying the Custom-house system, but he was opposed to attempting that great work by amending this little bill. This bill has passed the House on its own merits, and he hoped the Senate would be allowed to act upon it unincumbered by a general tariff bill.

After further discussion, the bill was recommitted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsay, Scott, Sherman, Vickers, Wilson, Windom, Wright—31.

NAYS.—Messrs. Blair, Cole, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagan, Goldthwaite, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Tipton, Trumbull—19.

RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution asking the President to give the Senate any information in his possession in relation to the seizure by the revolutionary Government of Venezuela of the steamers of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company, an American corporation, and the virtual imprisonment of certain American citizens. Adopted.

GOV. MCCOOK, OF COLORADO.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate when Gen. MCCOOK was appointed Governor of Colorado Territory—whether he has been absent in Europe, and, if so, whether his salary has been paid during such absence.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, objected to its consideration, and it went over.

RELIEF OF CHICAGO.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, called up the bill to provide for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The bill, he said, provided for two things—a remission or refunding of all impost duties on building material used or to be used on the ground burned over for one year from the 9th of October, 1871; second, a suspension or remission of internal revenue tax on upon sufferers by the fire until the close of the next regular session of Congress. In advocating the bill he spoke of the wonderful growth of Chicago and of its great importance as a commercial centre, and urged the necessity of such action by Congress as would help to give confidence in the future of the city. He compared the Chicago fire with the great fires of history—those of Rome, Moscow and London,—and said that in the area burned over and the amount of valuable property destroyed it exceeded them all. In conclusion he gave a vivid description of the conflagration as he had seen it.

No action was taken on the bill.

INTERNAL TAXES.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, called up the bill amendatory of an act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, passed in July, 1870. The bill, as amended by the Committee on Finance, provides:

That all taxes upon dividends, interest, and undivided profits, heretofore assessed or collected from certain corporations, shall be remitted or refunded, upon claim being made therefor, except such taxes as were levied for the first seven months of 1870, at the rate of five per cent.

Mr. SCOTT explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, thought there might be a pretty strong argument made in favor of taxing corporations at a higher rate than private individuals. Corporations were monopolies, and enjoyed special opportunities for making money, and therefore it might be reasonably argued that they ought to pay higher taxes than individuals, who had no such opportunities. But without urging that view, he was opposed to the passage of this bill, and therefore he called up the regular order—the Amnesty bill—which sent Mr. SCOTT's bill over for the day.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, was not ready to proceed with his remarks on the Amnesty bill, so the Senate went into Executive Session at 3 o'clock, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. COX and DUELL, of New-York, presented petitions of the citizens of New-York and Syracuse against the present onerous tax on deposits in savings banks.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Scofield of Pennsylvania, McCrary of Iowa, Smith of New-York, Voorhees of Indiana, and Marshal of Illinois, the Select Committee on the Louisiana legislative difficulties.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the disposition of Agricultural College scrip. Adopted.

LIFE-SAVING MEASURES.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $10,000 for the employment of six experienced surfmen at each alternate life-saving station on the New-Jersey coast. After an explanation by Mr. GARFIELD,

Mr. COX, of New-York, took the floor and claimed for the Democratic Party the credit of the establishment of life-saving stations and other proper and necessary measures. He reminded Mr. DAWES that he (COX) had yesterday characterized his (DAWES') amnesty measure as a good Christian measure.

Mr. DAWES—Yes, and you thus managed to defeat the bill. [Laughter.]

After some further interchange of amusing amenities the bill was passed.

RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of sufferers by the fire at Chicago. Passed without objection.

The first section provides that all goods, wares and merchandise that may be sent from places without the limits of the United States as contributions for the relief of sufferers by the Chicago fires of Oct. 7, 8 and 9, 1871, and that shall be received at the port of Chicago and consigned to the proper authority for distribution, shall be admitted free of duty. The second section provides that a drawback of import duties shall be allowed, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on all merchandise actually used in the repair or construction of the buildings erected on the burned ground.

COMPENSATION TO AN ACTING-CONSUL.

Mr. PACKARD, of Maryland, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to pay F. M. CORDEIRO for his services as Acting Consul of the United States at Rio Janiero, at the rate of compensation allowed to the Consul there. After explanation by Mr. MONROE, who had introduced the bill, it was passed.

PAY OF CONSULS—DECAY OF COMMERCE.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill fixing the salary of the United States Consul at Tien-tsin, China, at $3,500 a year. After explanation by Mr. BANKS, which was confirmed by Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, the bill was passed.

In connection with the subject, Mr. BROOKS spoke of the only American steam vessel plying between Shanghai and Tien-tsin, and said he deeply regretted that that class of steamers which had been hitherto built largely in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and which had done so much for American commerce and American credit throughout the whole north of China, could no longer be built in either of those States, or in any part of the United States, in consequence of the enormous taxation on iron, copper and cordage, and that the whole of that great manufacture of ship-building was lost to New-England. The building of those ships had been transferred from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maine to Glasgow on the Clyde. He would also state, as another interesting fact, that the Glasgow ship-carpenters were unable to construct that light class of river steamers which did so much credit to the United States. The ships which had been hitherto built in America for the great rivers of China, and had contributed so much to the wealth of America, had now to be built in Glasgow, or some other port where the carpenters were unwilling to adopt the light style of ship-building which prevailed in this country, and which was preferred for the great rivers and waters of China, so that they had been importing into Great Britain carpenters from New-York and Connecticut, who were alone able to construct that desirable class of vessels. He mentioned these interesting facts to show the necessity for that Consul at Tien-tsin.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois—Is that what is meant by the claim that the high tariff improves the condition of American mechanics.

Mr. BROOKS—That question answers itself.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The American mechanic, I suppose, is improved by being exported!

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said it was to be regretted that American commerce had suffered so much within the last ten or twelve years, but many causes had contributed to its general prostration besides that alluded to by Mr. BROOKS. No one regretted the first more than he (BANKS) did, and no one would be more heartily in accord with any general movement that would lead to the restoration of American commerce as it existed prior to 1860. This, however, was not the time to discuss that question. It would be before the House for discussion at this session, and he believed and hoped that measures would be adopted which would re-establish American commerce in all its prosperity and power.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, remarked that no part of the public service more demanded attention than the Consular branch of it. No gentleman who had investigated the subject would fail to admit that the pay allowed to a great part of the United States Consuls was simply and utterly disgraceful. Consulates that were not mere sinecures required intelligence and ability of a very high character; they required high legal and business qualifications. Consuls were brought in contact with duties of the most responsible, most delicate and most perplexing kind. The questions to be decided by them often involved enormous interests, and unless the office were filled with competent persons, they had better not be filled at all. That was the kind of Consular force which every other great nation had and which this country must have. Those officers were established for the purpose of aiding and defending the great commercial affairs of the country. No one would fail to perceive that Consuls at posts where there were duties to be performed ought to be high-up men, and yet he had seen, as every gentleman who had traveled abroad had seen, United States Consuls living in third and fourth-rate garrets, almost literally starving for want of pay. The pitiful sum of $1,500 a year, where there were wife and children to be maintained, only permitted Consuls to eke out a miserable and disgraced subsistence. Such American Consulates were the scoff of nations. It was time that thing was stopped. It was a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. He hoped that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would revise the whole matter of the pay of Consuls abroad, and provide reasonable compensation for them. He would like to know whether that Committee had any views on the subject.

Mr. BANKS replied that a bill for that purpose had passed the last Congress, but had failed in the House for want of time. He had no doubt that it would be considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs this session, and that a bill would be presented which would be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, indorsed cordially what had been said by Mr. SHELLABARGER. He thought the United States Consular system a disgrace to the country, and it was so principally on account of the unwise economy attempted in fixing the rates of Consular salaries. He had known Consuls abroad to have to apply to their friends at home for means to bring themselves and their families back again as a matter of charity alone. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) had seized upon the bill as an occasion to speak on the tariff, and to say that American ship-builders were now drawn to the Clyde to build vessels for the Chinese waters. He thought Mr. BROOKS was mistaken in that. Wooden ship-building had sustained a greater decline in England and in the British provinces than in the United States. Three years ago five thousand skilled ship-builders of wooden ships had been on the poor rates at one time in London, and those who had not gone on the poor rates had been employed in breaking stone on the Government works. One year afterward the wooden ship-builders at Quebec had made bread riots by reason of their want of employment. The change from wooden vessels to iron, and from sail to steam, had reduced to pauperism more Britons than any other recent change. Under these circumstances, it could not be that the ship-builders of the Clyde were importing American carpenters to do this work.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, explained that the work for which American carpenters were employed in Scotland was that light aerial ship joiner-work erected over the hulls of steamboats, as on the Hudson, the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Sound. But ship-building has become too expensive in America, and therefore the vessels required for the great rivers of China were now built on the Clyde.

Mr. KELLEY inquired whether iron vessels had ever been built in America for the Chinese rivers.

Mr. BROOKS replied that iron vessels were built here now for coastwise trade, and would be built also for the China trade if they could be built as cheaply as in Great Britain, but the coastwise trade was exclusively in American hands. No vessel built in Glasgow or elsewhere than in the United States could sail from New-York to Charleston or New-Orleans, hence iron ships were built in America for that trade, there being no competition with them, but they could not be built here for the China trade because of the competition from England and other countries.

Mr. KELLEY—Is it possible to build iron ships in this country, and depend upon Transatlantic rolling-mills for the plates with which to build them?

Mr. BROOKS—Remove the duties on iron, copper, cordage, glass, and everything that enters into the construction of ships, and forthwith the American flag on ships built in New-England will be floating on all seas.

Mr. KELLEY—A letter from Mr. CRAMP, a Philadelphia ship-builder, and which I will have printed in the *Globe*, will be an effective answer to the gentleman. Mr. CRAMP says that the rolling-mill must be near the ship-yard, inasmuch as the plates are modified by every modification of the model, and that to admit foreign iron free of duty would effectually extirpate iron ship-building in this country, even for the coastwise trade.

Mr. BROOKS—How unjust the gentleman is to his own State. Iron is there in the greatest abundance; coal is there in the greatest abundance. Chester and Wilmington, on the Delaware River, are in as close proximity to the iron and coal of the great central States as Glasgow is to the coal and iron of Great Britain. Remove the tariff and ships will be built in Pennsylvania and Delaware and other places in close contiguity to the iron and coal.

Mr. KELLEY—The iron ship-builders of Chester and Wilmington, and Gloucester, N. J., with one exception, agree in saying that to remove the duty on iron would be to prostrate their ship-yards, and they ought to know their business.

Mr. BROOKS—What a humiliating confession that is of the inferiority of American workmen and American genius.

Mr. KELLEY—Not at all.

Mr. BROOKS—What is it but the admission that American tradesmen have not brains or ability enough to compete with Englishmen and Scotchmen?

Mr. KELLEY—The American rolling-mills must make the plates and deliver them at the ship-yards, and if ship builders were to depend on Scotch and English rolling mills, the order and the pattern must cross the Atlantic, and the plates be cast there and sent here. In the one case the work goes on instantaneously; in the other thirty days must intervene between receiving the job and procuring the plates. That might be remedied in one way, that is by your ship-builders being provided with such enormous capital that they can keep piled up plates for ships of every form, but inasmuch as it is an industry just coming into existence, no one engaged in it has such a large capital. Therefore those engaged in that industry pray us to protect the rolling-mills, so that they may be located at Chester and Wilmington and Gloucester, and at the upper and lower extremities of Philadelphia—so that iron ship-building may come to be among our permanent industries.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania—Does the gentleman (BROOKS) advocate the doctrine that American mechanics and ship-builders shall be paid no better than such mechanics are paid on the Clyde?

Mr. BROOKS declined to go into that branch of the subject, but remarked that up to the passage of the high tariff of 1860 American ships were built in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-York which carried the American flag over all the earth.

Mr. MYERS—Were they not wooden ships entirely?

Mr. BROOKS assented to that, and added that, in competition with English labor and English prices, the skill and genius and industry and capacity of New-England men had given them prior to the war the superiority in the building of wooden ships. There was no competition then with American ship-builders, and was he to be told that the skill of American workmen had failed—failed when they were the first to introduce monitors and iron ships of war; and when, as workers in iron, they had never been inferior to any people on earth? He was not to be told that with an equally cheap price for the raw materials of iron, copper, cordage, &c., American mechanics, with an education far superior to that of the mechanics of other countries, who could do more skillful work in two-thirds of a day than even Scotchmen could do in a whole day, were not able to compete in iron ship-building.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, in reference to Mr. SHELLABARGER's remarks, agreed that there were instances where Consuls were inadequately paid, but there were still more lamentable instances of poor appointments and bad service in office. He protested, however, against the idea that the cure for the evil was increase of compensation. In that connection he referred to the case of an agent who under a bill passed by Congress in July, 1870, had been sent to visit the Consular offices in China, Japan and South America, to report upon their condition, compensation, &c. This gentleman, Mr. KEIM, who was to have $5,000 a year and traveling expenses at the rate of ten cents a mile, had spent thirteen months in the operation, and had brought back nothing which the State Department had thought worthy of submitting to the public eye. He had gone to Japan and China, and then, instead of going to the southern coast of South America, he had gone to England, thence to New-York, thence to Rio Janeiro and round Cape Horn, up the coast of South America, and then back to the United States, so that, according to the report in the Treasury Department, he had traveled 54,441 9-10th miles, [laughter,] and was now at home resting on his laurels and his pay. [Laughter.]

Mr. BANKS asked Mr. DAWES jocularly if anybody could have done better in the way of traveling? [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES replied in the negative, and said that he had taken that as a specimen of a man who was amply paid, without any compensating advantage to the Government. This gentleman might be considered as the great American traveler, and now a fresh agent has been set at work to examine into the documents of Consul-General BUTLER, at Alexandria, Egypt. He mentioned this to show that the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SHELLABARGER,) while speaking well and favorably on the necessity of reform in the civil service, did not reach the evil. The cure was in the character of the appointment, and the efficiency of the administration.

Mr. BUTLER—Do you not think that that agent could have passed an examination? [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES—Oh, yes! I think he could. My colleague does not turn me from my argument by any idea that any rule of examination laid down by any of these men is going to affect or cure this evil. Until those who make appointments are responsible for the proper performance of the duties of those whom they appoint, there can never be any reform in the civil service.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts—Have not improper appointments been due very largely to the importunities on the appointing power of the House and Senate?

Mr. DAWES—I believe that the single rule adopted by the Executive, that no man who brings the recommendation of a member of Congress shall receive any appointment whatever, would do more to cure and reform the civil service than any elaborate system, the result of any commission whatever.

Several Members—That is true.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, spoke briefly in support of the bill.

Mr. BANKS remarked that Mr. KEIM had had just time to remain at Tien-tsin to recommend the passage of the bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER said he did not know Mr. KEIM, but assumed that he had done his duty as an official until the contrary should be proved.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS, of Pennsylvania, remarked that Mr. KEIM was a very estimable gentleman.

Mr. COX, of New-York, inquired whether he was not the same Mr. KEIM who had gone to San Domingo and written a slashing book upon it, and then had been sent round the world by way of compensation?

Mr. BUTLER did not know anything about that. In regard to the suggestions of his colleagues, Messrs. HOAR and DAWES, he was entirely opposed to the self-abdication of Congress. He did not understand why a man, on being elected to Congress, was to admit that he was so far incompetent as that he could not say which of his constituents was a good, true and honest man, and would make a good and faithful servant of the Government. He did believe but that he knew as much about the subject as any broken-down schoolmaster in the land. [Laughter.] He was entirely opposed to the idea that members of Congress were incompetent to say who was a fit man to be a twelve-dollar clerk to copy laws upon a sheet of paper. If any member was of a different opinion there was an easy remedy for him, and that was to cease recommending persons to office.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

The discussion was here closed, and the House took up and passed, after another discussion of no public interest, a bill appropriating $50,000 for surveying and marking the boundary between the territory of the United States and possessions of Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The House then, at 3½ o'clock, adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer, which was Monday night on Lakes Huron and Erie, has moved eastward to Connecticut, and light snow is now reported on the New-England coast. A subsidiary area having developed in Western Virginia, has moved eastward beyond our stations. Cloudy weather has prevailed very generally during Tuesday, with occasional light snow from North Carolina to Michigan and eastward. Clear weather has continued in the Southern and Gulf States. The area of highest barometer extends from Tennessee to Lake Superior, and light south-east winds are reported on its western edge. Cloudy weather and falling barometer have continued at the Rocky Mountain station.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer and clear or clearing weather, with light winds from the north and west will probably prevail on Wednesday east of Michigan and Tennessee; falling barometer and increasing winds from the south and west prevail to the west of that line; clear weather with light winds prevail in the Southern and Gulf States; an area of low barometer move eastward into Minnesota and Iowa, with cloud and possibly snow in those States by Wednesday night. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

IN THIS CITY.

A north-east snow-storm set in, yesterday morning, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, and continued to 2½ in the afternoon. The fall of snow was light. The wind blew fresh and cold from the same quarter up to a late hour in the evening. The following table shows the range of the thermometer and barometer: 6 A. M., 23°; 11 A. M., 26°; 2 P. M., 27°; 9½ P. M., 26°; barometer, 30.09, 30.09, 30.06, 30.13. Corresponding date last year, 47°, 50°, 53°, 40°. The only noteworthy snow-fall before Jan. 16, 1871, was 5¼ inches in Dec. 28 to 30.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. J. B. MURRAY, of Seneca Falls, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. J. E. ROBINSON, of the United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. W. W. CHADWICK, and Major E. H. DUBRAY, of Washington, are at the Sturtevant House.

Senator BROWNE, of Maine, and CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

The "hop" of the First Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. took place last night at the armory, in Thirty-second-street.

The sale of the property of the New-York Printing Company has been postponed from yesterday to Tuesday next.

Dr. FREDERICK R. MARVIN will read a paper on "The Human Brain," before the Liberal Club, on Friday evening.

A lecture was delivered, last evening, before the Historical Society, by Rev. A. E. WASHBURNE, D. D., on "Character."

A meeting of the members of the Psi-Upsilon Fraternity was held last evening for the purpose of organizing an Alumni association.

The annual entertainment of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church will be celebrated this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the church.

A public entertainment under direction of Onward Lodge of Good Templars will be held at East-side Association Hall, on Friday evening next.

WM. CULLISON, the destroyer of ladies' dresses by kerosene, was yesterday sentenced in the Special Sessions to one year's imprisonment.

An annual rifle-shooting tournament will be inaugurated at Mr. CONLIN's shooting gallery, Broadway and Twenty-second-street, on the 22d inst.

Controller GREEN, with Deputy Controller STORRS and Mr. STRAHAN, counsel for Mr. GREEN, is yet in Albany, to look after the "Deficiency Bill."

Mr. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works, also left for Albany yesterday to look after the interests of his department.

The run upon the Third-avenue Savings Bank still continues. About $50,000 was drawn out by depositors yesterday. The total amount withdrawn is $2,102,000.

The Matthew T. Brennan Association held their annual coterie, last night, at the Academy of Music. The hall was unusually crowded, and handsomely decorated.

The *Illustrated Christian Weekly* of this week, publishes a view of Printing-house square as it appears with the Franklin statue, and also an excellent engraving of the statue itself.

A charity ball and banquet at DELMONICO's, in aid of the Hahnemann Hospital and North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, will take place on the evening of the 30th inst.

Orders have been issued by the Police Commissioners for the gas in the Station-house to be turned off or so low down at the meters during daylight as to prevent unnecessary consumption.

Since Saturday thirteen cases of small-pox have proved fatal. It is found that seventy-five per cent. of the cases are among the Germans, who, as a rule, refuse to be vaccinated.

Only about $12,000 has been subscribed toward the fund for the Farragut monument. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held a few days since, and steps taken to resuscitate the movement.

The emigrants landed at Castle Garden, yesterday, were as follows: By the steamer *Colorado*, from Liverpool, 125; by the steamer *Anglia*, from Glasgow, 55; by the steamer *Atlantic*, from Queenstown, 72.

Mr. GRISWOLD, the "Fat Contributor," delivered a humorous lecture last night at St. Peter's Hall before a large audience. The subject of "Injun Meal" was treated in a happy manner and provoked much laughter.

JOHN YOE, driver of a truck, was tried in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, for driving through South-street in a reckless manner. He was found guilty and sentenced to the City Prison for ten days and to pay a fine of $25.

RICHARD BURKE, aged eighteen, residing at No. 339 Pearl-street, quarreled last evening with JAMES MCDONALD, at the corner of Baxter and Worth streets, during which MCDONALD stabbed BURKE in the left arm. MCDONALD escaped.

We are indebted to the Captain and purser of the steam-ship *Atlantic*, at this port yesterday, with Liverpool dates to Jan. 4, and Queenstown dates to Jan. 5, for additions to our foreign files.

Acting Mayor COCHRANE yesterday united ROBERT TIEMAN and EMELIA SCHULTE in marriage. The happy couple were congratulated by the acting Mayor, who gave them some good advice, after which they departed in pursuit of the honeymoon.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as the Fulton ferry-boat *Columbia* was making a trip to Brooklyn, and when in the middle of the stream, she collided slightly with an unknown schooner, but without inflicting or sustaining any damage.

As already announced, the ceremonies at the unvailing of the Franklin Statue will take place in Printing-house square at noon today. The members of the New-York Typographical Society will assemble at their Committee-rooms at 11½ A. M. to participate in the ceremonies.

At a meeting of the Twentieth District Republican Association, last evening, a resolution was passed thanking Hon. W. A. DARLING and Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for their exertions in the interests of harmony among the Republicans in the district.

Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN told our reporter yesterday that the investigation of the case of Judge BARNARD by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury was laid over until the next term of that Court.

The annual meeting of the Demilt Dispensary was held last evening. The number of patients treated during the year was 26,654, of which 4,180 had received attendance at their homes, 4,317 persons were vaccinated and 36,656 prescriptions were dispensed.

At a recent meeting of the Young Men's Republican Auxiliary Association, of Yorkville, it was resolved, "That while the present unsettled condition of affairs continues in this City, the Legislature is derelict in its duty to the citizens in adjourning over for two working days."

It was announced yesterday that GOULD, STRONG & Co., No. 26 New-street, were unable to meet their engagements. The firm was "short" on stocks, but had no gold contracts. The amount for which they failed was small, and the market was not affected by the announcement.

Last evening an insane man, WM. ADAMS, forty years of age, residing at No. 105 Mott-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor while in front of No. 13 Bowery. He was taken to the Franklin-street Police Station. His injuries are not of a serious nature.

The new steamer *Atlantic*, of the White Star line, arrived at this Port from Queenstown yesterday, bringing forty-one saloon passengers and seventy-two in the steerage. She made a rough passage. The *Oceanic*, having completed her repairs and taken in a large cargo, sailed yesterday.

Commissioner WHITE yesterday, mailed to HEATH & RAPHAEL, London, certificates of the 12,735 shares of Erie stock, which on special claim of FISK and GOULD, had been recovered from the 50,056 shares sued for by the English shareholders. This ends the famous case in the complete success of the English stockholders.

The funeral of DANIEL O'CONNELL, the reporter, whose sudden death has been already mentioned, took place yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. A few of his fellow-reporters gathered around his coffin, and the wife of one of them placed a beautiful wreath upon his breast and a cross of white camellias upon the casket, a graceful act, for which all present thanked her. Only the bearers accompanied the body to Calvary Cemetery, where the last rites of the Church were celebrated in the mortuary chapel by the Chaplain of the Cemetery.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The tax-payers of Peekskill have decided in favor of securing a supply of pure water. A bill prepared for presentation to the Legislature, to obtain the proper authority to carry out the wishes of the people, will now be submitted, and early action thereon earnestly urged.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. N. V. B. SQUIRES, of the "Bay View" Hotel, has contracted to deliver what is left of the wrecked schooner *Sea Queen*, at Quogue, to the village authorities of Sag Harbor.

The Stewart railroad is rapidly approaching completion, the Folleville tunnel having been just finished. The grading between Flushing and Rocky Hill is now ready for the iron.

The desperate attempt made to burn the village of Sag Harbor has led the authorities to set on foot a searching investigation. A reward has been offered by the village Trustees for information that may lead to the discovery of the incendiaries.

The plague which created such havoc in the stables of New-York and Brooklyn last year, has made its appearance in Flushing. Already four valuable horses belonging to RALPH DAWSON, in that village, have died, and one other is affected by it. Horses in neighboring stables have also been attacked with the disease. The matter is creating considerable excitement and alarm.

Bills for savings banks in Newtown and Long Island City have been introduced in the Legislature by Senator COCK. No county in the State possesses such poor banking facilities as Queens. There is not a bank of issue in the county, though the population is fully 70,000. Assemblyman PRINCE has also introduced bills incorporating savings banks at Whitestone and College Point.

NEW-JERSEY.

There is no money in the Jersey City Treasury, and the Police force has not been paid this month.

The Athletic Association of Paterson have applied to the Board of Education for assistance in order to save the institution.

The utter failure of the heating apparatus in the High School, at Paterson, has rendered the building untenantable during this weather.

The Paterson Common Council has refused to pass the ordinance establishing a fire limit in that city. It is proposed, however, to immediately erect a fire alarm telegraph.

There is strong reason to suspect that the negro, CHARLES MARBLE, who was found dead at the corner of Washington and River streets, Paterson, on Monday morning, has been foully dealt with.

A lad fifteen years of age was seriously injured at the Market-street crossing of the Erie Railway, at Paterson, on Tuesday morning. Amputation of the right leg above the knee will be the consequence.

Yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions at Paterson, JOHN J. BROWN and JOHN MONKS, indicted for violation of the Sunday Liquor law, were fined $20. JOHN L. REYMOND, for the same offense, was fined $60.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Westphalia	Jan. 18	New-York	Hamburg.
Anglia	Jan. 20	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Jan. 20	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Rising Star	Jan. 18	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Jan. 18	New-York	Havana.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, by the *Missouri*, at 3 P. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters on Pier No. 4 until 2:30 P. M....For Aspinwall, Kingston, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Rising Star*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 16.—*In Steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Goodenow, Miss Rust, J. H. Goodenow, Mrs. J. J. Henderson, Mrs. Annie Henderson, Herbert C. Weeks, Dr. J. J. Henderson, Mrs. Alice Jones, Mrs. M. Sandford, Henry Vardy, L. Waterlot, A. Peckquex, E. R. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Henry Robertson, R. V. Devett, S. H. Dyer, M. W. Peake, Richard Paulson, J. J. Pitkin, W. H. Pitkin, L. R. Munson, Mrs. P. Moore, H. C. Swain, Wm. Cope, Rev. J. G. Ames.

JAN. 16.—*In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.*—R. Mair, J. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Knap, W. Bond, G. T. Dodson, C. F. Kearne, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Boker, A. G. Adderley and servant, G. Gilpin, J. G. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Baker, Mr. Wilkinson, Samuel Winchester, R. Maffot, H. Elliott, R. Byron, Mrs. Shott.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 16.—*In steam-ship Atlantic, from Liverpool.*—Miss Dawes, Miss Fay, Miss Minnie K. Shaw, James J. Healey, Henry Atwell, Mrs. Atwell, B. Burton, Charles Hughes, Ramon Antiguedad, A. Bellamy, Mr. Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, A. Sample, Charles Edward Coon, Frank Baker, Miss Fanny Taylor, W. E. Cramer, Mrs. Cramer, E. T. Carpenter, Wm. Fletcher, T. E. Garnett, F. H. Morgan, C. H. Brown, Darius Lyman, E. Stowell, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Wemple, Mr. McDean, Mr. Henderson, Geo. S. Mawson, Francis Homaley, Robert Gray, W. W. Corbett, Robert Woodward, Mrs. Woodward and 3 children, Aug. Morand, Mrs. Morand and daughters.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets......5:00 | Moon sets...12:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:44 | Gov. Island...1:33 | Hell Gate....3:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Tillie, Deering, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Howden, (Br.,) Ditchburn, Liverpool, Arkell & Tufts; Amelia, (Aust.,) Marich, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Santina Ansaldo, (Ital.,) Castello, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Francisco Camogli, (Ital.,) Simmeti, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Insulan, (Norw.,) Michelsen, Odessa, Chas. Tobias & Co.; Pasquelli Ajillo, (Ital.,) La Nasa, Leghorn, A. P. Agresta.

Brigs Eastern Star, Foster, Demerara, H. Roberts & Sons; Gem, Neal, Trinidad, Port-au-Spain, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Azelia, Mahy, Kingston, G. F. Bulley; Clara J. Adams, McFadden, Havana, I. B. Gager; Persis Hinckley, Foster, Cienfuegos, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Lilly, (Br.,) Ryan, St. Johns, P. R., C. B. Swain & Co.; G. J. Troop, (Br.,) Tarris, Guantamo, Moss & Ward.

Schrs. Vesta, Henderson, Aspinwall, Evans, Ball & Co.; F. S. McLellan, Farr, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Harriet Brewster, Squires, Bunacoa, A. Abbott; John Lenthall, Martin, Mosquito Bar, Van Brunt & Bros.; M. E. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Co.; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Jan. 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 115 passengers to J. H. Sparks. Jan. 6, 2½ A. M., passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, 9:35 A. M., passed steamship France, from Liverpool, for New-York; 10th, 7 A. M., passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 11th, 10½ A. M., passed another brig-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Savanilla 24 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to master. Has had heavy gales the entire passage.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores, &c., to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Seventy-Six, Beal, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas Cahill, Halleck, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Steelman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Augusta Miller, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. I. Lockwood, St. John, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. R. W. Huddell, Deputy, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Bridgeport.

Schr. Richard Morrell, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. M. J. Mead, Thrasher, Taunton.

SAILED—Steam-ships Algeria and Oceanic, for Liverpool; Virgo, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston.

WIND—Sundown, light N. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Arr. steamers Oriental, from Savannah; Roman, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; schr. Lizzie Manly, for Jacksonville.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 16.—Schr. Arthur, from Brasos de Santiago, put in with loss of sails and leaking badly.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 16.—The steam-ship North American, from Liverpool Dec. 21, via Newfoundland, arr. here at 9½ o'clock this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16.—Arr. steamship Magnolia, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ship Leo, for New-York; schr. O. T. Knight, for Satilla River; bark Rafael Pomar, for Barcelona.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 16.—The Inman steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Jones, from New-York Jan. 6, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Cunard steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Murphy, from Boston Jan. 6, touched at this port this morning en route to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 16.—The Allan line steam-ship Scandinavian, from Portland, for Liverpool, touched at this port today.

NEW DESIGNS IN
SILVER-WARE.
OUR OWN SPECIALTIES.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE-PITCHERS,
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NOVELTY CARRIAGE.
(CRADLE AND CARRIAGE COMBINED.)
Send stamp for circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, N. Y., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

By a NEW METHOD OF LIFE ASSURANCE, which applies the Tontine principle to the distribution of dividends, and which, by allowing the assured to sell his policy to the Company only after stated periods, results more favorable than any hitherto experienced, may be enjoyed by persons possessed of constitutional longevity, who keep their policies in force until the middle or latter part of their lives.

THE NEW
Tontine Savings Fund Policy
is based on the above conditions, and presents the following distinguishing features, which are illustrated by a Calculation of Probable Results on a policy of Ten Thousand Dollars, at ORDINARY LIFE RATES, Age 37, annual premium, $281 70.

First--Sale of Policy to the Company.
At the end of 10 years, 104 per cent. of premiums returned.
At the end of 15 years, 151 per cent. of premiums returned.
At the end of 20 years, 201 per cent. of premiums returned.

Second--Paid-up Policy.
At the end of 10 years, - - - - - - - $7,000
At the end of 15 years, - - - - - - - 14,000
At the end of 20 years, - - - - - - - 22,000

Third--An Annuity.
At the end of 15 years the profits will Extinguish the Annual Premium, and, with the subsequent Annual Dividends, will purchase a yearly income of - - - - - - $173 30
Or, at the end of 20 years, of - - - - - - 647 40

These estimates are derived from a careful digest of Past experience, and are Indorsed by
SHEPPARD HOMANS,
Consulting Actuary.

Persons intending to assure their lives will find it to their advantage to examine this new plan with care. Documents giving full particulars of the rules of the Company with regard to the issue of the above Savings Fund policy, extended tables of rates, and other interesting matter, may be obtained by application to the
Equitable Life Assurance Society,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
Or any of its representatives throughout the United States and Canada.

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FRED. SCHUCHARDT, ROBT. S. WILLETS,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, HENRY SCHUBART,
EZRA A. HAYT, WM. H. SLOCUM,
WM. A. HADDEN, WM. BRYCE,
DEMAS BARNES, WM. L. ANDREWS,
CHARLES MALL, JOHN E. DE WITT,
RICH'D W. HURLBUT, CHAS. L. TIFFANY,
ED. S. VANWINKLE, ANDREW V. STOUT,
HENRY IVISON, JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
S. B. CHITTENDEN, BENJAMIN F. WEBB,
G. W. SWIFT, of Poughkeepsie.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

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Most important invention of the age. Lillie's new Powder-charged Self-defending Safes. Banks using them have discharged watchmen, extinguished lights and recommended them as burglar proof.
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Cuspadore.

FOR SALE.—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A first-class marble and brown-stone quarry, or a smaller interest if necessary. Address at once, J. F. BRADLEY, Merchant's Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

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THE FAVORITE CHAMPAGNE
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FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

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No. 251 Pearl-st., New-York.
The largest Brush House in the United States, as per Internal Revenue report.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Copy.
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, hereby gives notice that under the provisions of the Omaha Bridge Bonds, issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the trustees of the mortgage by which the said bonds are secured have drawn by lot the bonds for redemption on the 1st April next, and that the following are the numbers of the bonds so drawn: [illegible]
The said bonds will be payable on and after the 1st April next, on the surrender thereof, with all the undue coupons, at the offices of the bank, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., in sterling, or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, in United States gold coin, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. upon the nominal value, namely, at the rate of £220 sterling or $1,100 gold, per bond. By order.
JAMES M. STREETEN, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED, NO. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON, E. C., 7th December, 1871.